alexander Forester, - Published 194 Florand



WEEKLY TIMES.



No. 1.-Vol. I.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1843.

[Sixpence.

TO OUR READERS.

Nothing is more difficult than a commencement, save indeed a conclusion. Few know how to enter the world with grace, and fewer still, how to go out of it with propriety. We hope to be an exception to the first ignorance, and to have no occasion for the study of the last necessity. The question will very naturally be put to us, what claims we have upon public support? We will not reply by self-eulogy if we can avoid it, although we must necessarily side into a little egotism. Hitherto the Pictorial Press has distinctly been characterised by its literary senility. Our object is to give it strength, and to show that illustration need not necessarily imply twaddle. Convinced that in these times of political excitement he who holds back from doing his duty politically to the masses, as well as individually to the man, errs greatly, we shall take a decided course in Liberal politics, telling the truth fearlessly, and writing freely of the great questions which now agitate the nation. As a Newspaper, we shall give the whole intelligence of the week as fully as the great proportion of our unillustrated contemporaries; and as brevity and modesty are the greatest recommendations common sense can have, shall refer our readers to the contents of this, our first number, as a specimen both of our purpose and ability.

THE CORN LAWS.

The question of Corn-law Repeal is one to which every other is of merely secondary interest; and it is the duty of the journalist, having the welfare of the people at heart, to make Cornlaw Repeal the primary object of his labours. It seems almost superfluous to bring forward arguments for

It seems almost superfluous to bring forward arguments for proving a position which has received the national assent;—but though the truth that the present Corn-laws are ruinous to the country, is one that is almost universally recognised, it is only by keeping that truth continually before the public mind we can hope to see its power prevail over the mistaken and selfish efforts of the few who are employed in opposing it. We say that the opponents of Corn-law Repeal are not only selfish, but mistaken; and so they undoubtedly are, for nothing but the most obstinate blindness could prevent them from seeing that a system which is fatal to the country at large, must ultimately involve themselves also in ruin. If it were even otherwise, and their prosperity were dependent on the maintenance of the present system, it would still be intolerable that all other classes should be oppressed in order that one might preserve an undue advantage at the expense of the general interest. When, however, the most powerful appeals for total and immediate abolition have proceeded from persons connected with agriculture (several of the prize essays published by the Anti-Corn-law League, being the production of extensive farmers and landholders)—when those of their own class, who have the power and patience to investigate the matter, added to the talent for putting their views forward in a convincing shape; when, we say, the most intelligent among the agriculturists themselves are found ranged on the side of repeal, it is time to treat with contempt the stupid cry for "protection," which has been inherited like the land itself—as a mere matter-of-course—by those who colo it.

It is the fashion of the monopolists to pretend a peculiar affection for the masses at large, and to tell them that if food should become cheap, they would have diminished means of buying it. There is no reason for saying this, further than that it may rouse the fears of the working classes, who can scarcely apprehend the possibility of being worse off than they are at present. It, however, possibility of being worse off than they are at present. It, however, happens that in all countries where labour is in demand, wages will be good, however low may be the price of provisions. In America, where the necessaries of life are plentiful and cheap, the wages of the workman are high, not only in comparison with the low cost of living, but his earnings would be very far above his wants, even in a dear country. So much then for the argument that cheap food and very low wages are everywhere, and would be in England, simultaneous. The abolition of the duties on Corn, while extending the demand for our manufactures, could scarcely lower the wages of the workman; and, indeed, the doctrine is truly absurd,—that

the more a particular commodity might be wanted, the less would be paid for it.

It seems also, to us, a very ridiculous assertion, that if England were supplied with food from abroad, and manufactures were to be greatly extended, the land would lose its value. If such were the case, how comes it that land in the neighbourhood of large and densely populated manufacturing cities is more valuable than elsewhere? And how does it happen that a landlord gets considerably more for his ground when a factory is built upon it, than he could possibly receive from it if it were cultivated? If land were of no use but for rearing agricultural produce, we might allow that the admission of that produce from abroad would appear prinal facie injurious to the landed interest; but when we know that the soil yields a lower profit in cultivation than when turned to any other use, it becomes ludicrous to hear the wallings of some of the land-owners at the ruin they anticipate should their fields be devoted to the building of factories. The cry of the monopolists is, that the agricultural interest is already depressed; and, like dogs in the manger, not—as they assert—enjoying prosperity themselves, they protest loudly against anything being done to save the commerce of the country from ruin. If, however, agriculture is declining, and trade is not to be revived, let us ask the landowners or the farmers, what is the occupation they will select for their children? It is to trade that they might legitimately look for honourable employment and for wealth; but if trade is to be destroyed for the sake of a selfish and misguided few, where is the resort of enterprise and industry?

The two great points to be accomplished by Corn-law Repeal are—cheapness of food, and the extension of trade—both of which would be sources of general prosperity. These two objects, if attained, would secure to the landlord the appropriation of his uncultivated land to more profitable uses;—to the manufacturer, a larger demand for his goods, and a greater facility of supply;—to the tradesman, an increase in trade, by the greater extent of exchange of commodities,—and to the workman, not only a greater command over the necessaries of life, but a higher value for his Fahours. All classes are, therefore, interested in the repeal of the Corn-laws. Their abolition is so clearly desirable, that it can only be a question of time; and to expedite that time will be the constant aim of our labours.

M'NAUGHTEN'S CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

We can scarcely imagine a more difficult position than that in chich a jury is placed, before whom stands a man accused of deliberate murder, but of whose sanity there is a doubt. The mind uenocrate nurreer, out or wnose samty there is a doubt. The mind revolts at the idea of claiming an explation from an irresponsible being; while, at the same time, our sense of justice demands that we should watch with care, and suspicion, lest punishment be evaded by a semblance of insanity. The twelve "good men and true," who sit in the jury-box, may determine, with perfect case, whether such and such facts demonstrate by the several witnesses. whether such and such facts, deposed by the several witnesses under examination, are true or false, and can therefore, at once come to a ready conclusion on the subject: but where questions involving a knowledge of mental disease, and the intimate relationship between mind and body, are mooted, plain-dealing men are bewildered, and must trust to the guidance of superior spirits. In these cases the medical evidence is decidedly the most important in fact, it can scarcely be called simple evidence; the moment a medical man enters the witness-box, he pronounces the verdict of the prisoner. In M'Naughten's case, it is a subject of much congratulation to the Court generally, that the evidence adduced, not only by the medical men, but also by the lay witnesses, throughout the trial, could leave no doubt whatever of the man's insanity The case was too clear in all its bearings to admit even of a quibble and anxious, as no doubt, the prosecutor would be to punish the guilty, yet the proofs of irresponsibility disarmed even him. But here a most important question arises. Are we thus to "stand in jeopardy every hour," because, forsooth, the man who may murder us "in the climax of his insanity" labours under a delusion, and us "in the climax or his insanity" labours unter a decision, and is not a punishable object? Certainly not. The safety of the community ought to be consulted; and if no punishment can, with propriety, be inflicted upon the monomaniac, the friends and natural guardians of such an individual should be held responsible. Look at the case of M'Naughten; witnesses came

he is permitted to go forth, his delusion ripening fast into maturity, until at last, as our friend Dr. Hutchinson said at the trial, it reaches "its climax," and nothing but "physical obstacles" would or could prevent the catastrophe which ensues. Then, how is it that such "physical obstacles" are not presented? Is the recklessness of a parent to be leer are not presented? Is the recklessness of a parent to be leer with the life of an individual, or of many? We say, no. There ought to be immediately a provision made, whereby the negligence of the acknowledged guardian of an insame person should be made highly punishable. We are perfectly aware that a law of this kind would be liable—without great care—to abuse; but stringent provisions, and well-ordered inspection, might ensure perfect protection on both sides. That M'Naughten acted under an impulse which he could not control, we are perfectly sure; and he no more deserves hanging than the poor monomaniae who attempts suicide; yet, as his insanity was of no sudden growth, but of gradual and lengthened development, noticed by his relatives for some time—we do hold them, in some measure, blameable. Henceforth, however, he will be out of harm's way—the companion of men, who, like himself, have committed, or have attempted to commit, nurder. The annals of the ward in Bedlam, tenanted by such men, must be of a melancholy description. If the mind, during the lifetime of seclusion from the world, recovers its tone, how pungent, alas! must be the thoughts that fill that mind! In this case there is no hope of release;—the dawn of reason brings no visions of happy homes, and rejoicing friends; all is a dreary blank, and the feeling heart can only hope that the mind of such unhappy wretches may remain still in the darkness of insanity.

THE STARVING MILLIONS.

The starving millions! Alas, alas! this is not the startling ery of restless agitation, or the exciting watchword of a political party! It is a sober, truthful, and incontrovertible exchanation, that has been echoed even by the tongues of the Tory Ministry itself. Would to God it could find an echo in their hearts! Who that passes along our crowded thoroughfares, does not observe the change in the aspect of those poor creatures who depend upon casual aid for their daily bread? The skulking and sturdy mendicant hath brave competitors in the field; for the industrious mechanic, and the ruined operative have been driven to the streets, to beg for their poor starving children a morsel of bread. God help them! We know what the decent pride of an Englishman is, even in the humble ranks; and severe must be the panges of hunger that would drive an industrious man to mendicancy. But so it, is; and honest men are driven to dishonest acts, merely to obtain the coveted shelter of a prison-house; and so sharp is the tooth of want, that the stinted diet of the goal is devoured as a rare delicacy! Is there no remedy? Cannot the lordly Bishop, with his tens of thousands per annun, taken from the pockets of these poor people, devise some plan of relief? My Lord Bishop, must the people starve? Consumers of the taxes, wrung from the famished poor, have ye no bowels of compassion? Must the people starve? Sir Robert Peel, must your countrymen starve? Where are the promised blessings of a Tory reign, the golden triumphs of Conservative policy? Where are those good, kind gentlemen, who, on the hustings, almost wept over the depravity of the Whigs, and lamented so loudy the approaching ruin of the nation? Where are the promises of the revertedness of the people is treated with contempt—for neglect in this case is contempt; and nothing but the united, and emphatic, and reiterated demands of the nation for redress, can move the dull car of power.

PRISON CRUELTIES.

We have no sympathy with crime: if the law be broken, let the majesty of that law be vindicated by the condign punishment of the malefactor. But the spirit of the British constitution is directly opposed to unnecessary cruelty, during the administration of justice; and as this is not only the spirit of our English law, but also that of Nature itself, we feel ourselves bound to notice its slichtest invasion.

The death of two poor men in one of the prisons of the Metro-

Character

polis, last week, under circumstances anything but creditable to the authorities of the place, has justly aroused the indignation of the public mind. We envy not, especially, the situation of the medical attendant of the prison, who could so far mistake the con-dition of his patients, for we will not accuse him of deliberate crucity, as to allow them to sink, step by step, under his very eyes, into the grave, unheeded and unrelieved, until evidently too late. The medical man, of course, falls back upon the old plea of "frequent imposture." Granted; men will occasionally skulk, to avoid work; yet we expect the medical attendant of a large prison to be able to distinguish between an arrant imposture, and a case of confirmed disease. If he is unable to do so, he is not fitted for his station. The cases of the poor men in Coldbath-fields prison, were very hard indeed. One man, with a good character of some years' standing, is committed to hard labour for having in his possession two heads of brocoli, of which he can give no account. His health was bad on admission; for it is so represented to be by the doctor himself; and yet, with a confirmed asthma, the man goes to the tread-mill, and thence, of course, to his grave.

The other man was committed for an assault on a policeman while drunk—generally speaking, res incerta.

while drunk—generally speaking, res incerta.

A correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, with a spirit we admire, shows up the medical treatment of the doctor in one of these cases so well, that we cannot do better than quote his remarks. At the inquest, one of the witnesses, named Thomas Atkins, deposed,-

That he heard the deceased Doyle complain of illness to the officers of the prison, on the 3d or 4th of February. He spoke to one of them (Vasson), who promised to report it to another (Garrett), and to Carrett the deceased spoke also himself. The answer which this is not a time of gave way. "You have got your supper beet, pick time, for the poor creature died in only eight days after this unseasonable complaint.

complaint.

He was continued at his work, though scarcely able to stand, and shivering with cold; and, on addressing the surgeon the next day, this dialogue passed in the chape!— Doctor: "What's the matter now?"

Patient: "Swelled legs, and very bad."

"Doctor: "Let him have half a pint of soup extra, and some potatees."

Doctor: "What's the matter now?"
Paleint: "Swelled legs, and very had."
"Doctor: "Let him have half a pint of soup extra, and some potatees."
This was the cordial administered to a man within eight days of death, and who was not even at that time admitted to the infirmary. This extra quantity, too, he was too ill to eat, and having given to another prisoner who could eat it, these were both reported for it. We do not know, but it is not impossible that the survivor was punished.

The next evidence was that of the warder, Wim. Watson, and it is well worth attending to, for, pending this inquiry, he had been discharged from his wardership, and for this inexcussible fault, "that he had allowed the prisoners to speak concerning the death of Doyle." This account caused, as it well might, agreat sensation among the jury state of the warder of the country at large, which ingling agreat sensation among the jury of the country at large, which the prisons.

Watson deposes: "Doyle attracted my attention through not eating his food, and drinking all the water he could get hold of. Not a day passed but he left some of his food. This is about six useeks since. He appeared very weak, and had not the strength to remove a barrow. He had not the strength of the meanest insect. He was ordered to do as much as he could: much was not expected.

The Coroner here very properly inquired if the governor knew nothing of this? The governor replies, that he was in the habit of going round daily, and asking in every ward if all's well? He knew nothing of its? I'll governor replies, that he was in the habit of going round daily, and asking in every ward if all's well? He knew nothing of its? I'll governor replies, that he was in the habit of going round daily, and asking in every ward if all's well? He knew nothing of its? The governor replies, that he was in the habit of going round daily, and asking in every ward if all's well? He knew nothing of its? The governor replies, that he was in the habit of going round daily, and asking in every

Parliamentary Entelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

The Attorneys' and Solicitors' Bill passed through committee, on the motion of Lord Cottensialay, who presented a petition in ferour of Debtors' and Creditors' Bill; the Marquis of Lassnowa's from the London Mistomery Society.

Lord Broudham said, in absence of the Lord Chancellor or Lord Chief Justice doing so, he should present a measure to their lordships on the subject of partial intamity as a pick in the case of murder.

of partial intamity as a pick in the case of murder, and the subject of partial intamity as a pick in the case of murder.

Lord Debtars thought any question on the subject should have the fullest consideration of her Miglety's Government.

Lord Debtars thought any question on the subject should have the fullest consideration of her Miglety's Government.

Lord Debtars it amounted to insanity at the time of the committed of the unlawful act, affords no immunity; and that there might be a difficulty in feating a law on the subject, but that means should be adopted for protecting society from such danger.

CORN LAWS.

CORN LAWS.

society from such danger.

CORN LAWS.

Lord MONTRAGUL intimated his intention of bringing forward his motion for inquiry into the Corn-laws on Tuesday week.

The Earl of Shaptraguum read the report of the Townshend Peerage case, and feared there would be no remedy but by a bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.
POOR-LAW.

Mr. WALTER moved for the production of a return of which he had given

Mr. Walter moved for the production of a return of which he had given gotter. ANN. Grantax said he was willing to produce the return of the sums expended for out-door rellef, during 1841 and 1842, but to the latter part of the motion, "work performed for such expenditure," he thought it was utterly beyond his power; but if it could, it should be also furnished. Mr. Fernard and the sum of the speaker, which was the sum of the speaker, which was the sum of the speaker, which was the sum of the speaker, and saistant Poor-Law Commissioner, and moved that he should be required to attend at the bar of the House to answer for his conduct.

Mr. Fernard's motion, 0; against it, 195. Majority, 189.

Mr. Lindax lased Sir J. Graham whether he was aware of a resolution of the Halifax Board of Guardians, in conjunction with Mr. Clements, to rect a treadmil in the workhouse; Mr. Lindax lased Sir J. Graham whether he was aware of a resolution of the Halifax Board of Guardians, in conjunction with Mr. Clements, to crect a treadmil in the workhouse. Mr. Honza which he (Sir J. Graham) thought was frequently adopted. The House went into the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Honza whiseld to know whether it was a succendance with the recent treaty. Mr. Herrin said it was. The vote was agreed in her Majesty's extendible and a granted for the worknows, employed in her Majesty's extendible and a granted for the worknows. E. employed in her Majesty's extendiblement at home, and £37,400 for those employed abroad. £1,055,804 for

maxal stores, building and repair of ships, docks, wharfs, &c., and for stem machinery. On the vote of £284,868 being put, it was objected by Mr. W. WILLIAMS, that the sum exceeded that of last year by £40,000. That the sum of £168,000 for repair ships the sum of £168,000 for repair ships the sum of £168,000 for repair ships the sum of £168,000 being laid out in building three new ships there, and he objected to the building a new barrack at Chatham for the marines, that it was a lavish waste of public money. After some observations from Mr. Huxar and other members, on the extravagauce of expending £48,000 for repair ships the sum of £168,000 being laid out in building three new ships there, and he objected to the building a new barrack at Chatham for the marines, that it was a lavish waste of public money. After some observations from Mr. Huxar and other members, on the extravagauce of expending £489,700 to defray the charges of military pensions and allowances being pure of £484,500 to defray the charges of military pensions and allowances being pure unit of £484,540 being put for freight, victualing, &c., in conveying the torops to and from the colonies, and on account of the army and ordance departments for the years 1843–1844, after some discussion as to the propiets and fitness of men-of-war being employed as an account of the army and ordance departments for the years 1843–1844, after some discussion as to the propiets and fitness of men-of-war being employed as 18,283,000 defray the charges under the Post-office department for the contract packet service. Dr. Bowntros said the West India mails were very irregular, and that our communications with the Levant were less open than our neighbours. France sent three steamers, while we sent only one; and that to of Syria. He also thought it should in regard to the Black Sea, but he believed a proposition had been submitted to her Majesty's Government on these points, and he wished to know whether the Government inched taking any steps in consecution. The forma

the House.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SHIPWRECKS.

Mr. G. PAJANIA nomiasted the following gentlemen to constitute the Select
Committee on Shipwrecks: Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. W. Gladstone, Captain Gordon, Mr. H. Baring, Captain Fittroy, Mr. H. Hinde, Mr. A. Chapman, Mr.
Lyall, Mr. Rice, Captain Plumridge, Sir H. Douglas, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Ross,
Admiral Dandas, and Sir C. Napinnittee was not fairly selected, in should
Mr. WALLACK thought the Committed, and Captain Pechell'spe inserted,
move that Mr. Gladstone's man omitted, and Captain Pechell'spe inserted,
methods of the committee of the Captain Pechell'spe inserted,
methods of the Captain Pechell'special that
the substitution of another could not be proposed unless previous notice
had been given of such intention. The gallery was cleared for a division, but
noise took place.

had been given or uniform count not be proposed unless previous notice note took place.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from a hatter, in Peter Aleierner, non-planning that a fee a petition from a hatter, in Peter Aleierner, on planning that a fee a petition from a hotter, in Peter Aleierner, on the recommendation of the revenue of the City, which be mentioned the other night, were more than he then stated. For instance, he might mention the purochial tithes, which, instead of being \$250,000 as-year, were \$250,000 and the \$84, per ton duty on coals amounted to \$85,405.

Lord Chargella, understood and the state of the

The LORD CHANCELIOR in reply, said it was an atter-dimer speech, and he had no memory of it.

SPIRIT DUTIES (IRELAND).

Lord MONTERALE moved the printing of certain papers relating to the Irish spirit duties. Those papers showed that the temperance morement, had not occasioned so large a decrease in the consumption of spirits, which could only be accounted for by this slowing a great increase in the last tive years in the number of persons convicted for filled distillation, which he considered was attributable to the late alteration of the duties which held out a premium for sumsering.

into a number of details showing a great increase in the last five years in the number of persons convicted for illicit distillation, which he considered was attributable to the late alteration of the duties which held out a premium for substitution of the duties which held out a premium for the property of the property and the subject before the House, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Subject before the House, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Government would see the propriety and expediency of again altering the duty to what it was before the Act of last Session—(Hear, heat).

The pages were then ordered POOR LAWS.

Lord TRYNIAM rose to beg their lordships' concurrence in certain resolutions affecting the operation of the Poor-law anendment Act. After observing that the separation of husband and wife, under the New Poor-law Act, assisting that the separation of husband and wife, under the New Poor-law Act, assisting the property of the proper

port that measure, without acting inconsistently with this resolution. Under these circumstances, I therefore, should request your lordships not to vote for the control of the control of

Mr. Escort opposed the motion, on the ground that the whole interest of the railway was in the county of Oxford, and therefore it ought, not to be placed on the list for the county of Berks.

After a few words from Lord G. Sonzam, Th. Sratury, and Mr. Electrical County of Control of Sonzam, and the state of the County, 63.

After a few words from Lord G. Sonzam, 19: against it, 112. Najority, 63.

The Interpool Gas Bill, the Trentham Road Bill, the Birkenhead Centerry Bill, and the Birkenhead Improvement Bill, were severally read a second time and ordered to be committed.

Mr. Escort with from the Judge-Advocate whether, after what had transpired no Friday last, he would not consent to postpone the further stages of that bill until after Easter.

Dr. Niciola, stated that the bill had been introduced solely on public grounds, and that it was his fixed determination to move the second reading on Friday mar.

Dr. Niciola, stated that the bill had been delayed until all the members of the learned profession had left town. He trusted, therefore, it would be further postponed until their return.

Dr. Niciola, would not willingly hor convenience.

Dr. Niciola, would not willingly hor convenience.

Locally and part of that both he and the Judge-Advocate were most anxious to consult the convenience of the House, but the Bill, or a similar one, had been leftly brought under the consideration of Parliament. He must say in his opinion the time had arrived "B. Every necessary delay would, however, be granted previous to going into committee.

Br. J. Granta stall he was convinced that the House would feel that it would be inexpedient to introduce any measure altering the land of such parameter of the providing a sound market who suffered under only partial electrical and the such an

intercontrates in the notice of the consideration of the House the question of which he had given notice. He had had the honour of presenting to the House a patition front life and the honour of presenting to the House a patition front discovered the comparison of the form of the presenting to the House a patition front discovered the continuous of the state of the honour of presenting to the House a patition front discovered the continuous of the constitution of body which as continuous of the constitution of social and. Most misrepresentation existed on the subject, and which he feared had been adopted by the members of her Majesty's Governation of the continuous of the constitution of Scotland. Most of the passage of the letter of the Right Honour Secretary of State for the Home Pepartment, which had been laid on the table of the House, in answer to the memorial from the General Assembly, in proof of what he had just stated. At page 20th a more other matters, that the Chrech of Scotland, in easient the evital jurisdiction, imagined they were suffering for conscience sake, and that they not only claimed exclusive jurisdiction in all spiritual cases, but declared also that they claimed was that, within their own sphere as an independent Court, but without priduce to the jurisdiction of any other Court, they should have a right to say, in matters brought before that the Church stood up for was to be an independent Court, recognized by the constitution, established by law, and within its own sphere as competent as any other Court, stody should have a right to say, in the constitution, established by law, and within its own sphere as competent as any other Court, stody should have a right to say, in the constitution, established by law, and within its own sphere as competent as any other Court, stody the court of the court of the court of the present of the court of the present of the court of the court of the court of the c

reading of the constitution of Scotland, and that was the view of the manner in which the Church should be treated. It was unnecessary to argue the fact, because it was admitted by all the highest authorities on the subject that the principle of non-intrusion-r, to explain it in a few words, the principle of non-intrusion-r, to explain it in a few words, the principle of non-intrusion-r, to explain it in a few words, the principle of an anjority of the control of a majority of the control of the control of an anjority of the control of an anjority of the control of scotland, from its very first extablishment. The right hon, gentleman opposite had designated it a modern invention; but that must have been amistake. If, however, the right hon, gentleman referred to the votes of discipline of the control of the

analters wherein the Church and the Civil Courts respectively had jurisdiction, and where they should maintain their distinct provinces, so that, if conflicts should occur, they would be provided for. As to non-intrusion, he did not think it necessary to pasa a sweeping Act, but a smaller measure, recognising the complex of the provided of the could consent to go Into Committee on the subject.

Sir JAMBS GRAHAM said he wished he could convey to the House the feelings by which he was actuated at the present moment, and he was quite surface the provided of the could convert to the thing as the provided of the could convert to the country of the House that he provided in the provided of the country of the House that he participated with him in feeling all the importance of that question to the peace claim and dispassionate manner in which the honourable gentleman had discussed that important question; and he could assure the House that he participated with him in feeling all the importance of that question to the peace of the provided of the country with which it was connected—Hard the country of the country with which it was connected—Hard the country of the country with which it was connected—Hard the country of the c

In reply to Mr. BLACKSTONE, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that 150 quarters of rheat had been imported last week from Wolgast, at a duty of 20s. a quarter, he remainder of the cargo. 1,600 quarters, still remaining in warehouse.

Mr. HUTT having moved the second reading of a bill for the naturalization of oreigners,
oreigners,
GRAIMAN opposed the measure; being indisposed to defain the flouue from the adjourned debate on the Scotch Church, he declined to follow he mover through the details of his speech. The people of this country had a fair right to expect that the members of their Legislature should be natives of their legislature should be natives of their legislature should her labives of the state of their language, their sentiments, and their labivity of the abon moved after soot their language, their sentiments and their labivity. Mr. HUTT submitted to the rejection of his measure without addivision. Some other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House then proceeded to the adjourned debate.

Mr. HUTT submitted to the rejection of his measure without a division. Some other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House then proceeded to the adjourned debate.

Mr. COMMING BRITCH STATE OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. COMMING BRITCH WAS PERSONALLY OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. S. GORDER GREY WAS PERSONALLY OF SCOTLAND.

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Mr. S. WORLD WAS SCOTLAND.

MR. S. WORLD

Coron to grans. as consent to the introduction of a bull. 10 lett, newexer, matters; but the state of thing-irrelation of the Church in exclisiation; of the consent in exclisiation of the consent of th

The Bishop of HEREFORD presented several petitions in favour of Church

The Histop of Hereford presented several petitions in lawlow of Currica
Scientision.

THE TREATY WITH POPTIGGAL.

The Earl of Clarkendox inquired whether the Secretary for Foreign Affairs
had received any nanewer to his utilination—and if so, what that answer was?
The Earl of Arreders replied, that fresh proposals had been made by the
Portugues Converment, going some considerable may to meet the views of
Portugues Converment, going some considerable may to meet the views of
he had not yet had time to examine them, received the despatchesy sectorist,
he had not yet had time to examine them, the process of
motion of which notice had been given, and he could assure their lordships that
he felt he had undertaken a most painful task; but he felt it was his duty to set
asked all personal ferlings; and he was well assured if their fordships, in referside all personal ferlings; and he was well assured if their fordships, in referwith him that their publication was unusine and impredent, that they had
we have the second control of the control of the

endency to derogate from that character for wisdom, consistency, and discretion, which it was most essential that the Government in India, no matter by whom administered, should array passes; they would set aside all percentions of the production of the subject of the precision of their opinion on the subject. The precisionion he meant was, that of the lat of October, 1826; (weblinks applied of the previous Indian Government. That was what he complained of "Clicars, hear), It was a most uncelled-for document. When the production of the previous Indian Government. That was what he complained of "Clicars, hear), It was a most uncelled-for document. When the complained of the complained of

overnment.
The Marquis of CLANRICARDE replied.
The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 25; against, 83: Majority against the motion, 53.
Their lordships then adjourned at a quarter to Twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

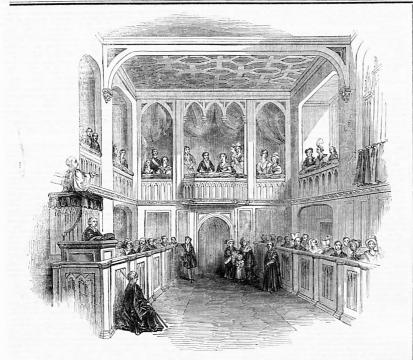
A resolution similar in its intention to that proposed in the House of Peers, yet differing from it in being based on the general orders of the 16th of Nov., and the letter to the princes alone, was submitted by Mr. V. Shitti. The substance of this resolution was a declaration that the conduct of Lord Ellenbrough was unwise, indecorous, and reprehensible.

Mr. MACAULAY, Mr. MANGLES, Mr. HUME, Sir G. GREY, Lord PALMERSTON, and Lord J. RUSSELL, were the speakers in support of the motion; it was opposed by Mr. E. TRNNENY, Mr. HOGG, Mr. Escott, Mr. C. WYNN, LORD STANDAY, and Sir Daves are gatisted by a majority of 35—there being 137 for and 242 against it.—Adjourned at fwo o'clock,

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY.

adjourned, after the presentation of some petitions, without

HOUSE OF COMMONS-FRIDAY. There were only thirty-four members present at four o'clock .- Adjourned.



CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.

There is no royal road to Heaven. The mightiest monarch and the meanest serf must bow at the same footstool—must indulge the same penitential feeling—must pursue the same rugged path of moral integrity, or the desired haven is never attained. There are, however, certain decencies to be observed in the outward forms of divine worship, the absence of which, we think, are insulting to the object we adore. During the theoreratic era of the Jews, the Almieutry actually condescended to point out the peculiar style and form of his earthly tabernacle; and when Israel chose a monarch, we find one of her best and wisest kings expending the wealth and energies of a nation in the erection of a magnificent temple. A man who deems any place fit for the eclebration of public worship, or who would enter upon so sacred a ceremony unshaven, or in slovenly habits, has no true estimation of the magnificence of a Supreme Being, who demands the homage of the body as well as of the soul. Thus, while we hate and abbor the unnecessary expenditures, the solemn pomp and the compulsive levies of a dominant Church, we should be the first to regret the introduction of that order of sacred architecture where economy is the only object in view, and where all ornament is ruthlessly excluded. Our dissenting brethree, we rejoice to say, have caught our spirit, and the barn-like meeting-house has been replaced by the elegant Gothic or Green superstructure.

In the engraving, we present our readers with a view of the interior of the Chapel Royal of St. James—the chapel is very ancient, being, in fact, the same which belonged to the Hospital of St. James—the chapel is very ancient, being in fact, the same which belonged to the Hospital of St. James—the chapel is very ancient, being and the complex of the chapel for the removal of the brethren and sisters of this hospital, the bluff King Harry demolished a great part of the old

favourable harbourage, they gradually collected, bringing their trade, which created employment, and gave an impulse to population. The barren beach became clothed with the temples of trade, and the fisher-huts gave place for the dwellings of the merchants. The day was when a dock was a curiosity and a wonder, but that has long past. In London there are now many. The Commercial Owhich was until very lately called the Greenland and Commercial Docks) was intended and principally used as a depository for articles of trade imported from America, he north of Europe, and the whale fisheries, a pool being reserved expressly for the latter, and for the convenience of which cellars were sunk, and dry and commodious warehouses and offices were erected, not only for the purpose of storing the cargoes, but also of melting them. Hemp, corn, timber, and bar-iron is usually stored there, and it is now principally used for that purpose, being particularly adapted for such stores. The logs of the Canadian forests, and those of the regions of the Baltic, line its immense area, affording a pleasant shelter for the perch which securely bask beneath its sombre waters undisturbed, unless when the logs are removed for the purposes of commerce, or when the permission of the directors is obtained for a day's vocation in "the gende science." The fish in the pools of the dock grow to a large size, and are sometimes taken much exceeding the average of even fine fish.

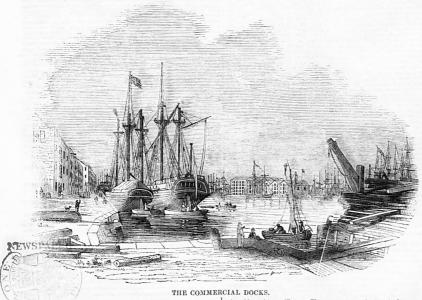
The subject of our heading and commerce are closely and intimately intervoven, so much so that it were scarcely possible to speak of the former without connecting the latter with it; for the rivers, the harbours, and the docks are the shawes of commerce, while enterprise is the life and the directing spirit. By commerce nations have rise, and while it has been fostered and nourished they have been healthful and vigorous—extending the blessing of prosperity to its members, and the older, and the strength of the care of the retizence of the retizence of the retizence of the re

Portraits of Eminent Divines.

No. I .- THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL.



The reverend gentleman whose portrait adorns our pages this week, is ever foremost in labours of love and philanthropy. Unlike many of his clerical brethren, his views are decidedly liberal, and both the platform and the press have been the witnesses of his untiting zeal in the cause of his suffering countrymen. When the Corn-law question began first to agitate the nation, Mr. Noel stepped forth at once, and, without disguise, took his stand as an abolitionist of monopolies, and backed his position by arguments alike honourable to his head and his heart. Our readers may recollect, aswell as ourselves, the chagrin of the monopolists, when despite the well known liberalism of the Rev. Baptist Noel, our gracious Queen created him one of her own chaplains. Would to God she had ever acted thus firmly and consistently in the choice of her officers! Mr. Noel preaches at the Chapel in Bedford-row, and the overflowing congregations which ever greet his view, whether at home or on his missionary tours through the provinces, testify fully his powers as a minister of the gospel.



The subject of our illustration is the first wet-dock which was miserable fishing village. The possession of the docks were made on the River Thames in or near London. The example was incorporated by Act to Parliament in the year 1709, and its positive to the property of Liverpool, which was then little more than a tion gradually increased its importance; for as the vessels found a

The Castles of England

ARUNDEL CASTLE



feudal pomp and power! well have they been designated "the landmarks of our country's history." a descendant of twe look upon them, and the dull imagination is Duke of Norfolk.

roused into activity; and Romance, like the skilful wizard roused into activity; and Romance, like the skilful wizard, conjures from the tomb of the Past a thousand breathing forms. The warder's horn, the prancing steed, the glittering mail, the sheen of spears, the shout of triumph, the yell of death, the noise of revelry, the groan of the captive — all, all are present to the eye and ear! What matters it that their walls are crumbling? We ascend the dangerous steps, and instinctively look out for the hostile leaguer! The donjon-keep is open to the heast of prey or the groutle sheep hides there. keep is open to the beast of prey, or the gentle sheep hides there from the unkindly storm; yet we descend, and listen for the captive's sigh—the rattle of his iron bonds! Roofless is the baronial tive's sign—the rattle of his iron bonds! Roofless is the baronial hall; yet to our mind's eye appear the mighty table groaning beneath the lavish hospitality of its lord—the burning yule—the trophies of war—the mailed revellers! We pity that man who cannot see as we see, and hear 'as we hear—who cannot clothe the ruined wall with a thousand feudal glories, and catch, in the breeze that sighs o'er the mouldering battlement, the song of the man-atarms.

Loving, as we do, our ancient castles, we shall, with the permission of our friends, give a sketch of them, week after week. Begin we then with the home of the ancient "Counts of Arundel."

"Since William rose and Harold fell, There have been Counts of Arundel."

The Castle of Arundel, in Sussex, is the principal seat of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., and is remarkable for its great antiquity. It has also the privilege of conferring upon its possessor the title of Earl. The first mention of this place is in the will of Alfred the Great, who bequeathed it, with other possessions, to his nephew Athelm

The noble castle and domain of Arundel came into the pos sion of the present family in the 16th century. Philip Howard, the first possessor of that name, was the issue of a marriage between a descendant of the Fitzalan family and Thomas Howard, fourth

were flung off the shelves, and glasses danced and jingled on the side boards. All this occurred in about two minutes, and fortunately passed off without doing much damage to property. The people were dreafully alarned. Some of the black women dropped on their knees in the streets, and offered up prayers for their safety; whilst those who spoke Spanish eried out, "Oh, Santa Maria, misericordia, misericordia a nosstros!" "Oh, Holy Mary! pity us." Some ran to the sea-side to get into the boats, some moved about in a state of distraction, not knowing where to go, whilst others stood as if transfixed upon the spot; and one hady actually died of fright. A ball, which was to have taken place in the evening, and which promised to be a brilliant one, the officers of all the steamers of the Royal Mail Packet Company and of a Spanish man-of-war, &c., then in harbour, having been invited, was postponed in consequence The shock (or rather vibration), came not perpendicularly, but horizontally—then a perfect calm. All business was suspended, and the fright-end inhabitants hastened to return thanks to Divine Providence, at their respective places of worship, for their escape from destruction.

at their respective paces or destruction.

death about the time of the shock's occurrence, as the clocks all chout about the time of the shock's occurrence, as the clocks all stopped at hall-past ten o'clock A.M. The following are the chief casualities:—Three women were washing clothes in a stream, surrounded on either side by a high ridge of rocks; the rocks were split asunder, and, tumbling down upon them, crushed them almost to pieces. Two died soon after, and the third was scarcely expected to survive. The walls of the church were so cracked, particularly in the north and south aisless, that it is dangerous to approach them, and some of the monuments on the walls are repeated to the control of the property of the control of the property of the property of the property of the store of Messrs. Matthews were entirely destroyed. Scarcely a stone or brick building has excaped without damage. It was stated, as a singular coincidence, that exactly that day ten years, in the evening, a similar shock had been felt, though not quite so severe. A committee was appointed to take the whole matter into consideration and devise the best means that could be adopted under the circumstances. The loss of property was estimated to be above £100,000 steriling, but this was more conjecture, as no known of the consideration and devise the best means mare conjecture, as no known of the consideration of the store of the shock seemed to have been expended in a direction from south-west to morth-east, and was supposed to have destroyed property to the amount of from £40,000 to £60,000 steriling, but fortunately no lives were lost.

Melancholy and disastrous as the consequences were at the other claints, they were but as dust in the balance when compared with the ranges it lands and the construction of the most terrific nature. The carth based was a consequence of the most terrific nature. The carth based was a consequence when the consequence were also as a consequence when the consequence was a consequence of the carther and the con

THE EARTHQUAKE AT BERMUDA.

' [View of St. Thomas's.]

The royal mail steam-packet Forth, Commander Fayrer, from St. Thomas's, which place she left on Thursday last, arrived at Bermuda on Feb. 14th, brought the first accounts of this tremenda on Feb. 14th, brought the first accounts of this tremenda on the move, the glass windows in the houses rattling, and the plaster falling off. Doors and window shutters swung of the shops and stores, played tunes upon each other, bottles

Chess Playing Extraordinary.—At Munich, a game of chess war played, the courtiers acting as men. Pawns, knights, bishops, &c. then danced a quadrille.

Foreign Intelligence.

France.—The debate on the secret service money in the French Chamber has ended in the mest signal victory which the Ministers have gained since the last elections. The majority of 45 considerably exceeds the most sanguine hopes of their friends; and it has annihilated the intrigues of the motley party which had combined to overthrow the Cabinet. This vote of the Chamber has been given, not to the londers declared to the contribution of the motion of the contribution of the Cabinet. This vote of the Chamber has been given, not to the londers declared the constitutional crown of Isabella II. the symbol of a power held in vassalage to Versailles. France is not the France whose revolutionary armies swept over Europe; but still less is Europe divided against itself, and open to her impetuous invasion. The times and the relative positions of nations are changed; and whilst the vapouring assailants of the France Government are intent on reviving the spirit of political Rajit-terrantry, or the more modern adventures of highway-robbery, that Government is labouring, not without such severe the sum of the state of the property, and the property of the property, and the property, or the more modern adventures of highway-robbery, that Government is labouring, not without such severe the sum of the state of the property, and the property of the property, or the more modern adventures of highway-robbery, that Government is labouring, not without such severe the other state which are true basis of national dignity, and the only secure foundation of Issuing peace. The Plane des Pyreines of the lat inst, announces that M, de Lesseps, the Consul of France at Barcelona, and Captain Gattier, commander of the French station on the coast of Caulonia, had been created Knights of the Order of the Polar Star by the King of Sweden The Minister for Toreiga Affairs of Pottugal had forwarded to M, de Lesseps a letter of thanks for the services and the serv

International parties of the elections being the nitfavourably for the ministerial candidates. The accounts from the provinces are rather more in favour of the opposition.

Portucal,—At length the tariff convention may be considered as
brought to a favourable conclusion. The Portuguese regionators have
abated their immoderate pretensions, and acceded to the reasonable
demands of England to an extent which there is little doubt will be
deemed satisfactory by the British Government. After a ministerial
council, in which the subject was maturely discussed, the Duke of Palmella presented to Lord Howard the really final proposition on the part
of Portugal, which has been forwarded to Lord Aberdeen. In this
proposal, Portugal offers to reduce the import duty on Newfoundgoods generally, to duties which will average about 35 per cent. and
valorem. A drawback will be conceded in favour of Portugues enterprise, if any really valuable fishing speculations should be conducted
here, and the duty retained upon our woollen manufactures will, with
the varions charges of agency and transport, be an abundant protection to the bond fide productions of Portugal. The interests of both
countries will thus be reconciled. It cannot be for a moment doubted
that there will be an immense increase in the importation of British
produce into Portugal, whose Custons' revenue, if it is to not improved,
to the Portugal. The reduced tarif will, in all human probability,
be in active operation early in April. The Deputies have carried, by a
majority of 30, the Finance Minister's project for raising 300 contes on
the proceeds of the Tobacco Contract for the next three years. Subsequently, they voted the "specialty" of the same project. On the same
day, the Ministerial Bill of Indemnity was curried in the Chamber of
State, which has been referred to the Committee of Legislation. A
project has been set on foot for the formation of a commercial company,
for the development of the resources of the Ortuguese colonies in
Africa, and refer

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

By the New York packet-ship United States, which was boarded by

a pilet off Belfast on Wednesday, papers from America and Canada have been received. The intelligence from New York is to the 16th of February. It appears that the national finances are in an unusually bad condition. The President (Air Tyler) had addressed a message to Congress, stating that even with the authority to issue Treasury notes, the Government would be unable to pay its expenses for the next fiscal year, and calling upon the House to make provision for the public service; this will cause an extra session to be held. The President does not state in what manner this may be done, further than the suggestion that "the proper objects of taxation are peculiarly within the discretion of the Legislature." The message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Oregon Territory Bill had given rise to various debates in the Senate—the "Upper House" of the American Congress. It was not expected that the House o' Representatives would pass it. The Legislature of Massachusetts had repealed the law for preventing the internarriages of blacks and whites by 162 to 116.

The markets generally, particularly that for cotton, were quiet, and almost without change as compared with the previous advices. The court-navital on Compared with the previous advices. The court-navital or Compared with the previous advices. The swort of General Washington and the walking-site of Penjamin Frankin had been presented to the people of the United States by Mr. Summers, in the House of Representatives, at the request of one of his constituents, who owned the relies, amidst what is described as a scene of great interest.

one of his constituents, who owned the relies, amust what is described as a scene of great interest.

The packet-ship New York, which sailed from Liverpool on the 7th ultr, was wrecked a short distance from New York. Her passengers ultra with the wessel might be got off the point where she struck, Shrewsbury Inlet; but the

might be got off the point where she struck, Shrewsbury Inlet; but the hopes were slight.
Colonel Robertson, who came to England some time ago, to negotiate a loan on behalf of the Federal Government, has published a letter in the American papers from Messrs. Overend, Gurney and Co., the bankers, who have had so much to do with American securities, in which those gentlement impress upon the Federal Government the necessity and the justice of assuming the States' debts under certain conditions. The Colonel strengthens the proposition by the results of his own experience in this country, and speaks of the irritating feeling which exists amongst capitalists on this side of the water about American securities.

when exists almospee captures or une sale of une water about American securities.

The Texian Congress had passed a bill providing for the defence of the frontier. The impression was that Texas would be invaded in the spiring, and a writer says that they were about holding a "mass meeting" on the oeac Camada that the health of Sir C. Bagot has become much worse. Accounts from Kingston, of the 4th of February, stated that dropsy had supervened, and that, in all human probability, his days are now numbered.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued on the 4th of February to the 18th of March, but was not then expected to meet for the despatch of business.

of business.

Some anxiety had been caused at Montreal and in the district by the riotous conduct of the labourers employed upon the Lachine Canal, and who, in consequence of the frost, inab been for some time out of work. They had armed themselves with bludgeons, and in some instances with fire-arms, and their conduct was so outrageous, that it was deemed necessary to send two companies of the Tlat Regiment, and a detachment of Dragoons, to arrest the ringleaders and restore order. The workmen are said to be chiefly first emigrants.

The weather, in both Canada and the States, was very severe.

Parliamentary Summary.

L'ENVOI.

Some five or six weeks ago Parliament commenced its Session The Speech from the Throne-even more vague and unexplicit than such documents usually are-was lauded by the Premier's toad-eaters for possessing the negative merit of presenting no point of The Speech from the Throne—even more vague and unexplicit than such documents usually are—was landed by the Premier's toal-caters for possessing the negative merit of presenting no point of attack. It did not contain the ghost of an idea—it did not exhibit even the shadow of information. It was, in short, exactly such a manifesto—shewing the force of TALLYBAND's remark that the use of words was to conceal truth—as every one had a right to expect from Sir Robbart Perel. Since that Speech was read, what has been done? The answer is—Nothing! There was a a debate on the state of the country, in which, as usual, the Whigs came off best in the argument, and second-best in the division. There was a little bread farce, by way of episode in which Sir Robbart Perel, affecting indignation at ageneral remark by 3th Conson, on Ministeral responsibility of the presence of the part of

Melbourne been wisely taught by the precedent we have mentioned, he would have put an end to his difficulties by resigning office two or three years before he was expelled from it. Instead of this—which would have been alike worthy of the man and the cause—the late Prevailled the property of the prope

Little has been done in the House of Lords during this week. On Monday, the attention of the House having been drawn to the subject by Lord Brougham, a statement was made by the Lord Changellon, to the effect that he had placed himself in communication with Lord Desmay and the other Judges, as to the important subject of monomania or partial insanity as plea in cases of murder. It would appear that, if practicable, a Government measure will be brought forward, that by partial insanity as plea in cases of murder. It would appear that, if practicable, a Government measure will be brought forward, that by partial insanity and the case of his another impurged) is that by partial insanity and unswind leaf, affords no immunity. The new enactment will probably make provision for securing those whose actions are likely to be dangerous to like. The late case of M'Naughten, and the yet more recent one of Dillon (the person who, for some fancied "injustice," has threatened the life of Mr. Goulmunn), have drawn legislative attention to this subject.

on Thesday, Lord Montague stated that, from the Temperance movement and the increase of illicit distillation, the additional duty upon Irish spirits had not created anything like the anticipated revenue. It was suggested between jest and carnest, by Lord Stynshover, that as the increased duty was a substitute for the Insome Tax in Ireland, its failure should be followed by the imposition of that tax. There is only one objection,—what has caused universal discontent in England, would only create a rebellion across St. George's Channel,——LOTT ENNIAM (in a leaver maiden speech) drew the attention of their Lordships to the Poor Law Amendment Act, which virtually separates man and wife, simply for the crime of poverty. The discussion, or rather the conversation which took place, elicited a declaration from the Duke of WELLINGTON that a new Poor Law Amendment Act would be introduced by Government. In a few days," and a strong denial of the existence of the document tately brought forward by Mr. WALTERS in the House of Commons, which had been drawn up as the original basis of the New Poor Law. The Duke positively affirmed, from his own knowledge, that no such document ever existed. But, in the other house, Sir Jamts Granam admirted that ever existed. But, in the other house, Sir Jamts Granam admirted that ever existed. But, in the other house, Sir Jamts Granam admirted that exceed the convert of the Cury existence of the convent and printed for the Cury existence. So when, at that one, he had been a member. Who is right—the Duke or the Euroment?

On Wednesday their Lordships did not meet. They had no business to transact, owing to the great majority of all measures being first introduced in the Lower House. It would be a great saving of public time, if some of the Government Bills were to originate in the Upper House. It would save time, and facilitate as well as quicken the business of legislation.

On Monday, in the Commons, there was a little sparring between Mr. Wattern and Sir James Grahm, on the subject of the "document" lately produced by the former, and exhad evidence, as well as the admissions of the Home Song this weather secret report as well as the admissions of the Home Song this weather secret report as well as the admissions of the Home Song this weather secret report as the Amoor Law submitted to and rejected by Earl Grey's Government. Alternoor Law we shall discuss the details of this diabolical document. —The votes for several of the estimates were taken. The first hit, by Mr. Hume, was about the new stalls to be creeted by King Lucoron's trustees at Claremont. The report was that about £40,000 would thus be expended, out of the public purse. The Ministerial explanation is that the expense will be only £5,000. to be paid out of the Lucoron pension, the passes will be only £5,000. to be paid out of the Lucoron pension, the chalance of which, paid over to the public treasury, amounts to from £32,000 to £36,000 a year. The money votes passed, but not without strong objections to many items, by Mr. Hume, Mr. Whillman, Mr. C. Buller, Capbini Lavarda, and Dr. Bowning. Some home-truths were uttered. Referring to the Navy appointments, Mr. Hume complained option of the given to aristocratic influence over merit. The mis opinion, monstrous. If private man wanted a cook or concluman, should leave the family. Mr. Whillman, he paid wages to such cook or concluman should leave the family. Mr. Whillman speaking of the civil pensions and allowances, said that all the public boards were grashing for more of these grants, in order to satisfy the incessant applications of members who asked favours for their constituents, like brokers rather than like representatives of the people. Often were retrements forced upon public servants who had no inclination to quit their situations, merely for the sake of putting others in their room.

quit their situations, merely for the sake of putting others in their room.

On Tuesday, Dr. Nicnoll and Sir James Graham mutually gave Mr.B. Estroott the comfortable assurance that the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill would be proceeded with as speedily as possible. The learned Doctor is excellent authority on this head. The Bill is his—for, as we have audaciously taken the liberty of hinting above, his will probably be the principal gain. Mr. C. Bullis, as a most uncounter-like habit of putting what lawyers call "leading questions," quite ruffled the temper of the expectant-Judge, by asking whether he had not put off the second reading of the Bill to a period when all the legal members of both sides of the House would he out of town, with the intention of bringing it on when nobody would be present to discuss it? The Doctor's solemn indignation at this intende could have been equalled only by the gravity with which Liston used to perform Othello! His temper, as we have said, was urfield—His a spuddle in a storm, or the Dead Sea in a ground-swell,—and he could scarcely get out an indignant denial of the

implied charge; he concluded, however, by a distinct assurance that he would not defer the second reading, that the legal Gentlemen should attend. Mr. BULLER gave him the pleasant assurance that he should, upon that ground, try every possible way to get the second reading pure that the should attend. Mr. BULLER gave him the pleasant assurance that he should upon that ground, try every possible way to get the second reading pure that the should be appeared to the second reading pure the second reading pure

cach child.

On Wednesday, Sir James Graman stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Firebrand—we beg pardon, from Mr. Firebrand—that a tread-mill, of the same kind as that at Wakefield House of Correction, had not been erected in Hallifax workhouse—that he should deprecate the erection of a tread-mill in any union—and that, if the guardians at Hallifax or lesswhere should intend to do so, he was sure that the Poor Law Commissioners would unite with him in the exertion of all his influence to prevent its being carried into effect. The Homo Secretary reguers, was resisted by Government (through Sir James Graman) on the ground that aliens did not suffer any practical inconvenience from the present system, and that he thought, with the public, that it would be impolite to render foreigners eligible to seats in Parliament—he was "for British subjects being the legislators of British laws"—a very patriotic sentiment, no doubt, but obscure, if not ungrammatical in its diction. The second reading of the Bill, opposed by Government, was appointed to take place "on that day six months," which is the Parliamentary mode of putting an extinguisher on it for the Session.—
The discussion on the Seatch Church question occupied the House until two o'clock. We mention the hour, with a view of enquiring what has become of Mr. Hourtmans or? His almost nightly habit of moving the adjournment of the House at 12, amused, if it did not reform.

become of Mr. BROTHERTON? It is almost nightly habit of moving the adjournment of the House at 12, amused, if it did not reform.

On Thursday evening, both Houses were occupied with discussions on the policy and coaduct of Lord Elekkononovan, as Governor-General of India. His bothship's bombastic, ill-considered, and rather anti-Christian proclamation, relative to the restoration of the gates of Sommauth, was the subject on which the Marquis of CLASMICANDE and Mr. VILLIERS SMITH respectively moved resolutions to the effect that Parliament consider that the conduct of Lord Elekkononova, in issuing the general orders of the 16th of November, 1842, and in addressing the letter of the same date to all the chiefs, princes, and people of India, respecting the restoration of the gates of a temple to Sommauth, is unwise, indecorous, and reprehensible. The supporters of such motions contended that the preclamation was calculated to mischantic and the contended that the preclamation was calculated to mischantic and the contended that the supporters of such motions contended that the supporters of such motions contended that the preclamation was calculated to mischantic and the contended that the supporters of such motions contended that the proclamation was in fact the supporters of the supporters

Count to vote for the motion of the noble marquis. The Bishops of LLANDAFF and CHICHSTER opposed the motion!

In the Commons, the indiscreet conduct of Lord Ellenborough was debated at great length and with much spirit. The discussion, which closed at two in the morning, terminated in the rejection of the vote of censure, by a majority of 85, in a House of 399 members. Mr. MAGULAY, Mr. MANGULS, Mr. HUME, SIFG GREY, LORD PAINESTON, and Lord J. RUSSILL were the speakers in support of the motion; it was opposed by Mr. E. TENNERY, Mr. HOGG, Mr EACOTT, Mr. C. WYSN, Lord WAINESTON, and Lord J. RUSSILL were the speakers in support of the motion; it was opposed by Mr. E. TENNERY, Mr. HOGG, Mr EACOTT, Mr. C. WYSN, LORD MR. M. SIFT ROBERT PEEL. The speeches of the night were those of Mr. Mockular, and Lord Strauly. The former seldom, in the International Common services of the self-central through the public of the self-central self-central through the public of the self-central self-cent

In the House of Lords, last night (Friday), the sitting was brief, the business being confined to the presentation of a few petitions. The Commons had "no house."

AMBURTON ELECTION.—On Tuesday, the election for this borough, in the room of the late Mr. Jardine, took place. Two candidates were proposed, viz., Mr. Matheson (Whig-Radical), and Mr. Horsley Palmer (Conservative). The show of hands was declared in favour of the latter gentleman, when a poll was demanded on the part of Mr. Matheson. At the close of the pall on Wedinesday, the following was the result:—For Mr. Matheson (Whig), 141; for Mr. Horsley Palmer (Conservative), 96: majority, 46.

SECOND EDITION

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY TIMES OFFICE, Saturday Afternoon.

CHARGE OF THREATENING TO KILL THE QUEEN AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.

CHARGE OF THREATENING TO KILL THE QUELEN AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Yesterday, the Mansion-house and the avenues to it were crowded with persons anxious to hear the evidence in the case of a Scotchman, who stated his name to be James Stevenson, and who was brought before the Lord Mayor by Major Shaw, the superintendant of the City police, on the charge of having threatened to shoot her Majesty and Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. Maule, the solicitor to the Treasury, attended upon the part of the Government.

The prisoner's appearance at the bar, when the Lord Mayor desired that the lavestigation should be commenced, intimated in a manner not for a moment to be doubted, that the unfortunate man was insane; and the statements made by himself, and the witnesses who were examined, showed that his maddress was of a very dangerous kind. There was a of the absence of reason, and he aprichable to mothing but the effect of the absence of reason, and he apriches he seed in an shobby dark coat, waistead, and trousers, and he appeke in such broad Scotch, that very few understood his answers, particularly when he quoted Scripture, which had, he gave every one to understand, been his particular study.

His statement was that his name was James Stevenson; his usual

ture, which had, he gave every one to undersinad, been his particulary study.

His statement was that his name was James Stevenson; his usual residence was in Belliries, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, Scotland. His age was thirty-two, his occupation that of a weaver; he had been occasionally employed during the last three years, but had chiefly been engaged in studying the Bible and Greek Testament, and had lived upon £30, which he had previously saved. He had lived with his father, and was a Cameronian. He had started from Paisley with a gainea, and his object in visting London was to see Sir Robert Peed about the Union and the Kirk of Scotland, "that the Union might be broken, as Sir Robert Peel is bound to break the Union, and so is every man bound by Actof Parliament, and by conscience and religion. We are all bound by our ondrs, and it must be done. He meant the country to be free from false oaths," He meant to live on very little while in London, and to return home if his object in coming hitter failed. He would have called at Sir R, Peel's house to see him, to tell him about his error, and to say the mischiefs that arose from the state of the kirk.

The Lord Mayor: If you did not see him when you called, for he is

of the kirk.

The Lord Mayor: If you did not see him when you called, for he is so engaged that he cannot see every body, what would you have done?

—Prisoner: Egad, I would have done nothing. I would have gone back seein.

so engaged that he cannot see every body, what would have gone back again.

—Prisoner: Egad, I would have done nothing. I would have gone back again.

The Lord Mayor: Had you any wish to see the Queen?—Prisoner: I do not care about seeing her; but I should wish to see whether she would break these hard causes. No person is fit for the office of reigning over the people who is not a head and shoulders above them; and the Queen is sworn to be subject to her husband. Religion states that the woman is bound to obey the husband; and she is therefore unfit to hold the reins of government. It is not proper or just that she should.

In answering the questions put to him, the prisoner did not hesitate in the slightest degree, but seemed disposed to talk increasantly. His mind the slightest degree, but seemed disposed to talk increasantly. His mind the slightest degree, but seemed disposed to talk increasantly. His mind the sevidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and what he evidently considered to head up the Kirk of Scotland and the head of the head

Prisoner: I raid she should be destroyed if she refused to resign the office she held.

Witness: He said he wished to see Sir Robert Peel perconally, to do some business with him; and if Sir Robert would not answer the questions, he must be destroyed.

The Lord Mayor: What do you say to that, Mr. Stevenson 3—Prisoner: I say, that unless every Minister performs his oath, by which he is bound to put saide popery and heresy, and prelacy, and to do justice, he ought to be up to the prisoner have the prisoner have the prisoner with the control of the vestel. Some-body asked the prisoner how the would destroy Sir Robert Peel, as he had no money? "Oh," said the prisoner, "I should soon have the means to procure pistots."

THE PROVINCES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MANCHESTER, Friday.—The adjournment of the Council of the Anti-Corn-Law League to London, in order to awaken and organise the Metropolis in the great struggle for Free Trade, has caused a temporary lull in the agitation of the question here. The men of Mauchester, however, see with delight the growing enthusiasm of the metropolis, and will most willingly yield to the capital of the empire the proud distinction of being the source and centre of the agitation against the iniquitous Bread Tax.

The great topic of interest during the past week has been the Chartist trials at Lancaster, before Mr. Baron Rolfe, which have occupied the Court for eight days. All parties concur in praising the Autorney-General for the calmess and moderation with which he has conductive the case against Mr. O Connor and his fity-cipit be a conducted the case against Mr. O Connor and his fity-cipit be relied to the control of the advanced of the working classes in the administration of the agreement of the working classes in the administration of the agreement of the working classes in the administration of the agreement of t

and funds, the prime movers in it resolved to renew the strike for the Charter, whenever it could be done with any chance of success. They would quietly "bide their time," they said. Now, if the Court of Queen's Bench declare any agreement to cease from labour for political objects illegal, such a decision cuts at the root of all future Charits.

Queen's Benen declare any agreement to cease from amount for powers objects illegal, such a decision cuts at the root of all future Charists and the state of the control o

CHARTISTS' TRIALS.

These trials concluded at Lancaster on Thursday evening, having occupied eight days. Mr. Baron Rolfe's summing up occupied nine hours, six of which were employed in reading his notes of evidence. His charge was remarkably impartial.

About six o'clock his lordship finally concluded, when the jury retred. After an absence from court of about half-an-hour, they returned into court, and returned their verticit. The names of the prisoners were arranged in alphabetical order, with the verdict attached to each name.

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The following is a list of the prisoners convicted:—

Altkin, William, "Guilty on the oth count."

Arthur, James (alias M'Arthur), "Guilty on the 4th count."

Arthur, James (alias M'Arthur), "Guilty on the 4th count."

Beesley, William, "Guilty on the 5th count."

Cooper, Thomss, "Guilty on the 4th count."

Dorlan, John, "Guilty on the 4th count."

Dorlan, John, "Guilty on the 4th count."

Dorlan, John, "Guilty on the 4th count."

Penton, James, "Guilty on the 4th count."

Hill, William, "Guilty on the 4th count."

Leech, James, "Guilty on the 5th count."

Hoyle, John, "Guilty on the 5th count."

Leech, James, "Guilty on the 4th count."

Moorey, James, "Guilty on the 4th count."

Moor

to abstain from labour, with the view alleged, was itself a violation.

Her Mujesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the French plays with their presence yesterday evening.

The Earl of Ripon is recovering gradually from his recent illness.

Alleged of Ripon is recovering gradually from his recent illness.

Alleged Murdden in the Minories and Rosemary-lane were thrown into a state of great excitement, inconsequence of its having been reported that a female had been murdered at the Blue Boar publications, in Rosemary-lane, Alinories, and, on instituting inquiries, it was found that the report was too well founded. The following particulars relative to this shocking affair will be found to be substantially correct: Ruppears that the unfortunate victim, named Einzbeth Tegg, was a married woman, but her husband some years since went to America, leaving her and her son in a most destitute condition. During the past twelve months, however, she has cohabited with a journy manual carpenter, named George Clark, both Irng material with a journy manual carpenter, named George Clark, both Irng material the above house, when the female called relating the past of the properties of the past of the properties of the past of the properties of the past of the pa

LONDON TRADE REPORT.

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SUGAR.—The trade have bought this week about 2,000 hids and theres, and prices are 1s to 2s higher. This is chiefly owing to the disastrons news received good standard lumps cannot be bought under 73s per cert; bonded crushed are held at 28s per cert. 1,000 bags Bengal in bond, and 400 bags duty paid, were offered at public sale, and sold very well; middling to good white, 25s 64 to 39s; middling white, duty paid, 60s to 63s per cert; 1,700 boxes and 500 barrels Cuba were sold by auction at advanced prices; middling to fine white felched 26s 64 to 31s; ordinary to good yellow, 21s to 38s; how to good brown, 20s to 21s.

ES.—There is a better feeling in this market, and rather higher prices

are paid.

Rius must be quoted 1d. per gallon higher, especially Lewards. The disastrons news from the West Indies has affected this market materially.

Coppen.—There were not any pix for the west market like Coppen.—There were not any pix for the west of the coppen and the c



GERMAN DECORATIVE ART.

While we may reasonably feel some difficulty in yielding to the German claims of supremacy in high art, which have so frequently been advanced, none can be felt in owning with what an afflore of beauty, and power of pen and penell they throw themselves into the task of decoration; and we must own that this is the result of the task of decoration; and we must own that this is the result of the substitute of the German artist. He is less accustomed to depend upon the inspiration of the idea, and is more careful in the working of the inspiration of the idea, and is more careful in the working of the inspiration of the idea, and is more careful in the working of the inspiration of the idea, and is more careful in the working of the inspiration of the idea, and is more careful in the working of the inspiration of the idea, and is more careful in the working of the inspiration of the idea, and is more careful in the working of the inspiration of the idea, and is more careful in the working of the inspiration of the idea, and is more careful in the working of the inspiration of the idea, and is more careful in the working of the inspiration of the idea, and is more careful in the working of the inspiration of the idea, and is more careful in the working of the inspiration of the idea, and is more careful in the working of the inspiration of the idea, and is more careful in the working of the inspiration of the idea, and is more careful in the working of the particular of the inspiration of the idea and thorough elements of the work from which it has been taken. Been taken. Been taken. Been taken. Been taken and the work from which it has been taken. The thing the work from which it has been taken. The thing the work of Nature about it, "grotecular the work of Nature about it is always in the work of Nature about it i

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

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The addition to the natural interest which must be excited in all who feel for those who are exposed to that most fearful of diseases, mental aberration, by the subject of the illustration to which these lines are annexed, it will at present derive additional interest from the knowledge of the fact that, in all probability, the life of the murderer of Mr. Drammond will be terminated within its walls. By the mereful construction of his judges he will be saved from an explatory and immediate death, and will have, in the solitude of his cell, ample time to meditate upon the crime which, sane or insane, he has been guilty of. We have, at present, no space to enter into a detailed description of this great national establishment, but shall return to it when we can spare more time for the ment, but shall return to it when we can spare more time for the examination, and possibly for the illustration of its internal arrangements.



ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.

ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.
Babe of our love, around thine infant brow
Wreathe the dim chasings of thy future crown,
As the quick fancy spurns the childish "now,"
And from the cradle shapeth out the throne.
A people's loyalty and passion gird throne.
That greatle trame with love the childing word
Hush ere they are the childing word
Hush ere they are the properties of the childing word
Hush ere they are the properties of the properties o

CLAREMONT.

CLAREMONT.

The name of Claremont can scarcely be mentioned without a sigh, or seen without a tear. So associated has it become with the death of one of England's most amiable and illustrious daughters, that the recollection of the lameated Princess Charlotte is foremost in our mind when that name is uttered. The cypress and the yew now wave their shadowy branches over the stately halls of Claremont, and despite the natural beauty of its situation, there is a gloom surrounding it which seems to particularly unfit the spot for the residence of Royalty. Notwithstanding this, however, Her Majesty and Prince Albert have for some time past honoured Claremont with their presence, and under their surrellances several alterations and improvements, tending either to increase the magnificence or improve the comforts of the building, are in progress.



Claremont is in the parish of Esher, Surrey, about five miles from Kingston and seventeen from London, affording easy access by the railway. Here Sir John Vanhough, the poet-architect, whose heaviness of architecture was but barely compensated by the lightness of his dramatic productions, built a house for his own habitation, which, with a singular deficiency of taste, he placed in the lower ground where there was no advantage of prospect. Of Sir

John it was purchased by Thomas Holles Pelham, Earl of Clare, and afterwards Duke of Newcastle, who made it his residence, and introduced various alterations in the building. First, a magnificent and sumptiously-decorated apartment was erected for the entertainment of large parties when he was in administration; then the grounds were increased by further purchases to the extent of 2,000 acres; and Kent, the renowned landscape-gardener, was em-

ployed to adorn the park, one of his designs being a small lake, edged by a winding bank with seattered trees along the verge. Horace Walpole, when he heard of it, said "that the prospects more than aided the painter's genius; they marked out the spots where his art was necessary or not, but thence left his judgment in full possession of all its glory." The Duke, determining to rectify the original mistake, as far as possible, erected a building in the shape of a castle on a mount in the park, and gave it his own appellation of Clare-mount, by which title it has been distinguished ever since. Garth, who was one of the Duke's visitors, wrote a long and very dull poem, called "Claremont," in praise of its beauties, but the poetry certainly wanted the picturesque charms of the original. When the Duke died, Lord Clive, the conquerer of India, purchased the building and estate, and, when setting out on his last voyage, gave directions to Browne—so famous afterwards as "Capability Browne," for his taste in laying out grounds—to pull down the old manison and erect another, which was to be done without limitation of expense. He performed this task, at the cost of a hundred thousand pounds, much to the satisfaction of his lordship. The mansion forms now an oblong square of forty-four yards by thirty-four; on the ground floor are eight spacious rooms, besides the entrance hall and the grand staircase. In the principal front a flight of thirteen steps lead to the grand entrance, under a pediment supported by Corinthian columns. The situation is most judiciously chosen in this new locality, each of the four fronts commanding fine views. After Lord Clive's decease, it passed through the hands of Viscount Galway, the Earl of Tyrconnel, and Charles Rose Ellis, Esq., who occupied it till purchased by Government in 1816, for the country residence of the Princes Charlotte, and her consort Prince Leopold. Under the influence of her Majesty's taste and judgment, Claremont seems likely to contest the honour of being a Royal residen

RICHARD COBDEN, ESQ., M.P.



There are few men who have more suddenly started into importance than the subject of our sketch. Mr. Cobden, from a portance than the subject of our sketch. Mr. Cobden, from a comparatively quiet and unobtrusive life, has almost instantaneously become one of the most remarkable men of the present day. He was born in 1802, at Dunford farm-house, near the secluded rillage of Hashot, in Sussex. His grandfather was a maltster at Medhurst, where several members of his family formerly resided, and realised a large sum in trade. The peace of 1814, tending to lower the prices of agricultural produce, ruined his father, and Richard, his second son, came upon the stage of life at a period when his progenitor's financial resources were straitened in no small degree. The education of his son being, therefore, in a great small degree. The education of his son being, therefore, in a great small degree. The education of his son being, therefore, in a great measure neglected, Mr. Cobden may, to a great extent, claim the merit of being a self-taught man, for coming up to London, a raw country lad, at the green age of 15, he was compelled to seek employment from an nucle of his, one Cole, of the firm of Cole and Partridge, Manchester warehousemen. Here Mr. Cobden continued, and no greater praise can be awarded to him than the knowledge that the firm soon became Sheriff, Cobden, and Gillett, the contract of th tinued, and no greater praise can be awarded to him than the knowledge that the firm soon became Sheriff, Cobden, and Gillett, the two former partners having previously retired. Under these influences the firm soon acquired a most extensive reputation, and it was owing to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Cobden himself that Mr. Sheriff retired with ample fortune, and the subject of our sketch removed to Chorley, where, with his brother, he has since conducted a very extensive trade in the printing of cotton goods. Mr. Cobden's talents have, however, not been confined to merely mercantile speculations; he has given literature its due share of attention, and, as the writer of "England, Ireland, and America," we are compelled to award him no small credit as an author. This work and a succeeding one called "Russia," have run through several editions, and abound in original remarks forcibly expressed. In the general election of 1841, he was chosen M.P. for Stockport, and as such he has since continued, with honour to himself and credit to his constituents. His age then was only thirty-nine: twenty-five years before he was a country lad; without money, distinction, education, or promise, yet in that single session he became at once the leader of a great party in the House of Commons—the Anti-Corn-Law party, whose elaborate machinery he has, single-handed, so skilfully and ably directed. Mr. Cobden's style of eloquence is nervous and full of vigour. He speaks upon a subject—and with that subject he seems fully acquainted in all its bearings. His facts are invariably adduced from good, solid reading, and his arguments are based upon the surest foundations of good sense. Mr. Cobden has gained distinction and approbation in his career as a political speaker, and, what is more, he has deserved both.

Reviews.

Titian; a Romance of Venice. By R. Shelloy.

LI.D. 3 vols., post 8vo. Bentley.

RT for his subject, Venice for his scene, the opening of the Sixteenth century for the time, and "Il Gran Tiziano" for his hero, it must be confessed that Dr. Mackenzie has collected the materie for a brilliant story. But, in any court taken to the title-page designation of the worker for though "Titian" is full of the romance of the ime and place, it would be much better described as an Art-Novel, which it clearly was meant to be), than as a mere fiction. The author's preface thus explains his intention:—" To trace the progress of a great mind through its many struggles against adverse circumstances—to show with what difficulties it contended, what perseverance it exercised, what aspirations it cherished, what energies it put forth—to exhibit its undeviating application, amid doubt, neglect, and even positive wrong, to the great aims for which it battled—to show its onward path from obscurity to fame, in which, like a star shooting across the heavens, it left a long track of glorious light behind—to manifest its constancy of purpose, its trustful-patience, amid all the 'sickness of hope deferred,' and its great, yet unhoasting, exultation when the triumph came, the more welcome for the very delay and doubt—such I contemplated as among the capabilities of the subject, and such, however short I may have falled in my execution, formed the main portion of my design."

As an Art-Novel, then, it is clear that "Titian" should be con-

great, yet unhoasting, excultation when the triumph came, the more welcome for the very delay and doubt—such I contemplated as among the capabilities of the subject, and such, however short I may have fallen in my execution, formed the main portion of my design."

As an Art-Novel, then, it is clear that "Titian" should be considered; and, in this light—more particularly as the first of a class—it is entitled to very high praise. A fine feeling for Art, a strong love of Nature, a beautiful estimate of the character of Woman, and a great familiarity with the picturesque localities of Venice, distinguish the work. The extreme beauty of the style (at one cloquent, manly, and graceful) must strike every reader.

The nature of the work almost precluded the introduction of much incident, for it is a tale rather of Thought than Action. We may briefly indicate the leading points of the story. Cornelius Agrippa, en route to Venice, in the autumn of 1507, encounters Titian, but, though they make travelling acquaintanceship, they part mutually ignorant of each other's identity. Agrippa, who passes off for one of his own pupils, proceeds to enter on his duties as nominal secretary, but actual alchemical assistant to Count Petigliano, the Venetian generalissine, and, shortly after, again meets with Titian, in the Campanile of St. Mark. Their acquaintance is here renewed, and ripens into such friendship that the painter recounts to Agrippa the history of his life. This autobiography contains many passages of great power, and is, in fact, the history of a Mind, from the aspirations of the boy to the full-fiedged, but haffled ambition of the man. Agrippa endeavours to renew the failing springs of Hope, and—both by astrology and chiromancy—confidently predicts the approaching dawn of brighter fortunes. In confirmation, a mysterious personage, called The Astrologer of St. Marks, exhibits in a Magic Mirror the various phases of the Painter's future most successful carcer. All this is cleverly and even most dramatically rendered. T

"When Venice sate in state, throned on her hundred isles."
We shall give a few detached extracts, reserving the more picturesque quotations for next week, when we shall pictorially illustrate them:

turesque quotations for next week, when we shall pictorially illustrate them: "
"These who beheld the two cavaliers, as they conversed together, would notice that Tatian, who was several years the senior, had also greatly the advantage in personal appearance. Not merely because in stature he was over the common height, and combined strength and activity of form in no ordinary degree of perfection—if that there can be degrees—but the leatures were strikingly handsome, and the bearing was eminently that of one 'master of his own mind, and accustomed was eminently that of one 'master of his own mind, and accustomed was eminently that of one 'master of his own mind, and accustomed for the control of the second of Lavater), was confirmed by the case with which, in conversation, he showed himself acquainted with each subject that arose. His profile was strongly marked, exhibiting the compact forelead, the full eye-brow, the acquiline nose, the well-cut and expressive mouth, the bold and round chin, and the well-shaped neck, which might have been a model to a sculptor anxious to adjust the head of an Antinous upon a suitable support. The physiognomist might think, perhaps, that the mouth indicated tastes a little too luxurious, but it was impossible for him to behold that face without feeling that it was the long to one who had the power and desire to struggle for a mighty prize, and the ability and energy "makeh find" or make a way to the goal. It was, in short, one of those faces on which Success was written plainly. Scarcely any per-

son is there, who, once at least, in the path of life, has not come acros such a face, and be wildered himself, from time to time, in after years wondering whether the promise it held forth had been accomplished and in what manner."

wondering whether the promise it held forth had been accomplished, and in what manner."

"The HERONISS.

"There were more points of resemblance than contrast between them; for there was a likeness in their features and their minds. Both were fair—but Amicia was lovely. They had more than ordinary accomplishments, in a time when the female intellect was much neglected; but the mind of Beatrice was self-cultivated by genius. Both were young. Beatrice, having just completed her seventeenth year, had the mers, and, in that soft clime, it would be difficult to say whether she were child or woman.

"Beautiful as she was, her loveliness as yet was rather more of promise than completion."

"A more brilliant blending of bright eyes and gentle accents—of softness and gaiety—of beauty and blandishments, heart could not imagine. Her features were like her fathers— but softned into beauty. It was the mild expression of her eyes that subdued her hereditary hauteur of aspect. They were darkly, deeply blue, for her mother was one of the Colonna family, and the daughters of that ancient line have of dark hair, every and a complexion delicately, almost darkly, fair.

"Amica di Orsino was exactly of the middle stature, and slickitly—"Amica did Orsino was exactly of the middle stature, and slickitly—"Amica did Orsino was exactly of the middle stature, and slickitly—"Amica did Orsino was exactly of the middle stature, and slickitly and the day of the contraction of the colonna family, and the daughters of that ancient line have of dark hair every and a complexion delicately, almost dark and the colonna family and the daughters of that ancient line have of dark hair every and a complexion delicately, almost dark and the daughters of the colonna family, and the daughters of that ancient line have of dark hair every and a complexion delicately, almost dark and the daughters of the colonna family and the daughters of

of dark hair, blue eyes, and a complexion delicately, almost daz-zingly, fair.

"Amicia di Orsino was exactly of the middle stature, and slightly formed. The long dark lashes which shaded her eyes, reposed upon a cheek' carnationed like an infant's. It was a natural mistake to think be a superior of the second of the second of the second of the beauty was the despect and duckest nature of the sky, whose riches the they resembled; it had been fancitully, but truthfully said of them, that they seemed dark in the light, and bright in the shadow. Small white hands—tiny feet, beneath whose airy tread the flowers would be rather disturbed than crushed—graceful and gliding motions; in short, to complete the sketch, there needs but Donne's delicate description of his mistress—

rather disturbed than crushed—graceful and gliding motions; in short, to complete the sketch, there needs but Donne's delicate description of his mistress—

Her pure and elequent blood

Spoke in her check, and so distinctly wrought,
That one might also say—her body thought!

"It might be deemed that mirth was the characteristic of her mind—for she scattered smiles around her like sunshine—were it not that, at times, meditation, subdued almost to mournfulness, would usurp the ascendancy, until, at length, the overcharged heart would be releved by tears. If a poet had seen her thus, he might say that, at such moments, her eyes were. Ike violets upon which the May-dew yet hingered and glissenet. The few shadows which had crossed here they; and beholding that heauthul face, into which the pure and gentle mind visibly breathed itself, the heart would be impelled to pray almost involuntarily, that sorrow might never shade it.

"In the countenance of Beatrice there was less of beauty, but more of mind. It was probable that, until she was known and appreciated, the eye, dazzled by the superior loveliness of her cousin, might either not notice her, or fancy that she was even almost plain. But, when she was known, the marvel would be how such features, soul illumined, could ever have been deemed other than beautiful. The dark eyes flashed with intelligence, the paic check glowed with enthusiasm, the brow looked the very throne of imograti, the clear, carmest—and then the maden might be truly said to 'walk in light of her own making." For, after all, it is the mind that best displays the beauty, even as a sunshine brings out the full loveliness of the landscape! It was for Amicia to conquer with a glance—for Beatrice to steal gradually into the heart. Amicia might lose a volarty, but whom her cousi once won would ever be a captive; for some maids, as the poet sings, weave nets while others make eages."

PROGRESS OF PAINTING.

be a captive; for some minds, as the poet sings, weave nets while others make cages."

PROGRESS OF PAINTING.

Beautiful is it when across the vivid fancy floats a new creation, the germ of some noble work which may give its painter's name to immortality! The cagar hand snatches the pencil, quickly striving to "catch, cre it flee, the Cynthia of the minute." Then comes forth Thought, with her meditative brow, and I magination, with flashing eyes, and of the twain the bright Ideal is the offspring. Then, the skilful hand engages in the execution, and soon the rapid outlines show the advancing shadow of the coming beauty. The figures are clothed with form and colour. The features assume the true expression. The landscape may lend its reality to the scene. At length, matured by contemplation, and corrected by judgment, the finished painting glows with the love-liness of nature and the hues of truth. All eyes are eager to view—all tongues delight to praise it, and surely, however paintally such crowning perfection has been attained—for without patient study and much industry, never yet was there a truly great painter—the consummation thus glorious repays all the pains.

From the extracts some idea of the peculiar style and sentiment of "Titian" may be obtained. We may add that there are many beautiful snatches of poetry scattered through the volumes, some of which are certainly worthy of being "wedded to immortal music."

We have room for one graceful lyre.—

LEONOR.

As the violed browth the welcome shade.

room for one graceful lyre.—
LEONOR.
As the violet loveth the welcome shade,
As the mariner loveth the sea.—
As the peasant-boy loveth his native glade,
Where his bounding step is free.—
As the mightingale loveth the lonely flower,
Which blooms by the ripping rill—
As the maiden loveth the moonlight hour
So is my spirit's love for thine,
As it never would part more,
And deems that thou art half-divine,
Leonor! Leonor! But the mariner finds an ocean grave. Leonor! Leonor! Leonor!
But the mariner finds an ocean grave,
And the violet blooms to die—
And the peasant sinks into the slave
Beneath a tyrant's eye—
And withers the rose by the rippling stream—
And withers the rose by the rippling stream—
And a cloud fits over the moon's pale beam
For the loss of the beautiful.
And so, fair spirit, thoughts of thee
In care and grief flow o'er,
When lingers the bright, the glad, the free,
Leonor! Leonor! Leonor!

Animal Chemistry; or, Organic Chemistry in its Applications to Physiology and Pathology. By JURTS LIEBIO, M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S. Edited from the Author's Manuscript, by WILLIAM GREGORY, M.D., F.R.S., L. & E.

Gregory, M.D., F.R.S., L. & E.

Science, like things of less importance, has its peculiar fashions. That branch of philosophy which yesterday was cultivated with ardour, to-day is superseded by others considered of more paramount value, and these again give way to succeeding ones. During these transitions, however, changes occur more or less favourable to the improvement of their systematic arrangement; while the division of subjects, and of labour, is made subservient to the more certain diffusion of pure philosophy.

Considering, then, how intimately connected medicine is with its associate sciences, it cannot be a matter of surprise that it should, at different periods, assume the tone and language of the prevailing and fashionable one. Thus when, about the 17th century, Chemistry became the reigning science of the day, and the Adepts, even amid their absurd and enthusiastic dreamings, were occasionally producing some useful results, we cannot wonder that the physician should endeavour to treat the human body as a laboratory, in which the same changes could be produced as in the inorganic world.

However, they soon discovered their mistake, and found it ne cessary to separate the study of the animal economy from dead matter; inasmuch as those beings who are endowed with life and sensation are subjected to laws differing from those which govern

inanimate objects. That, in fact, in animated bodies there exists a general cause of the operations of life; that the different organs, though constantly dependant upon this cause, have nevertheless certain modes of being affected and of acting peculiar to themselves, the consequence of their peculiar structure. To this cause, whatever it may be, different names have been given. It is the insquire, or impulsive principle, of litting structure. To this cause, whatever it may be, different names have been given. It is the insquire, or impulsive principle, solidum vicum, &c., of more modern medical philosophers. What these causes are in their essence, we know not; 'itis futile to attempt the research. Suffice it that it exerts an influence upon all the organs of the human body, digests in the stomach, breathes in the lungs, secretes the bile in the liver, and thinks in the head. To trace the laws by which this cause is governed, to determine the modifications which it undergoes in different parts of the system, and in different circumstances, and to ascertain the means of operating, both upon the whole system in general, and upon any organ in particular, in order to preserve or ro-establish the regularity of its functions, is the province of medicine; and hencearises the necessity of the study of animal chemistry. The celebrated Shahl used to observe, Chemica usus in medicina multus, aut fere multus? This remark, however, is heterodox in the extreme. Physiology and chemistry ought ever to go hand in hand—nay, they ought to be so "fused together" as to render separation impossible. Until lately, however, it has been a sad reproach to our physiologists that they have had but a very limited acquaintance with the methods of chemical research; and Professor Liebig justly ascribes to this, the fact, "that for the last fifty years they have established so few new and solid truths in regard to a more profound knowledge of the functions of the most important organs of the spleen, of the liver, and of the numerous glands of

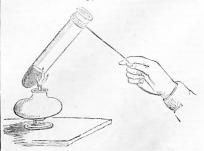
ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY FOR FARMERS.

ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY FOR FARMERS.

URING a long series of years the agriculturist turned a deafear to the suggestions of the practical chemist, content to follow the beaten track of established custom, and faring to risk in experiment the success he had already obtained. In course of time, however, the success ful application of chemical agencies in the rearing of crops, and the treatment of soils, by certain philosophic landholders, forced upon the attention of almost every one the necessity of a thorough investigation of the subject. The subject of the s

stances; but of these, only a few will come under our notice in these Having thus pointed out, as briefly as possible, the difference between a simple and a compound body, we shall, in the next place, speak of organic and imorganic substances. The term organic and imorganic substances. The term organic argument of the possession, by certain substances, of a set of organs or apparatus necessary to their continued existence. This, however, is not universally the case. Plants and animals are certainly thus provided, and hence are organic; but there are many compounds which possess no organism, set, inasmuch as they are the products of living bodies, are denominated organic—such are starch, vinegar, &c. Under these circumstances, therefore, there may be, in some cases, a difficulty in the way of the experimenter, inasmuch as he may not always be able, by simple inspection, to ascertain whether the body before him be organic or not. It is our province, then, to teach the student how to resolve this difficulty and not only so, but to ascertain whether the supposed organic compound be an animal or vegetable product.

For this experiment take a small glass tube, provided with a handle of wire turned reund it (see fig.)



Then place the substance to be examined (suppose it a piece of paper) in the tube, and subject it to the heat of a spirit-lamp. When the heat has been applied a sufficient length of time, a white fune will be produced, and also a dark-coloured liquid, having an empyreumatic odour. If we now hold within the tube a piece of blue litmus paper, it will be reddened, indicating the presence of a volatile acid, produced by the decomposition of the paper, and a black mass will remain in the tube: this is charcoal. This test indicates the vegetable origin of the organic substance.

this is chancool. This test indicates the vegetable origin of the organic substance.

Now clean out the tube, and take a feather or piece of wood, and apply heat in the same way. On applying the litms paper reddened in the last experiment, its original blue colour will be immediately restored, proving that the decomposation in this case his proving that the decomposation in this case his proving that the decomposation in this case will be produced as in the former experiment, but the odour developed will be much more unpleasant.

If, therefore, the body behaves under the influence of heat, in the manner just described, it is organic. If litmus he reddened, it is a vegetable product. If the original blue colour of the reddened litmus he restored, the substance under examination is animal matter.

Elementary bodies are divided into metallic and non-metallic elements—viz, earbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and mitrogen. The first of these is a solid; the three remaining ones are gaseous.

Inorganic matter also enters into the composition of vegetables, as may be proved by burning straw, wood, or grain; for upon so doing, a whitsh ash remains which is entirely inorganic, and has been derived from the soil, and from the original quantity contained in the

derived from the son, and from the sort of salt varies greatly in the form of salt varies greatly in the following table:—

the quantistances, as shown in the following table:—

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wheat way a way parts of ash
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Assite Entelligence.

CHARTIST TRIALS AT LANCASTER.

CHARTIST TRIALS AT LANGASTER.

General Brown Bloods,
Third Day—Friday, March 3,
The Atterney-General stated, on behalf of the Crown, that he should offer no forther evidencement stated, on behalf of the Crown, that he should offer no forther evidencement stated, on behalf of the Crown, that he should offer no forther evidencement stated, on behalf of the Crown, that he should offer no forther retrieved the centre of the Crown of the Crown, that he should offer no forther retrieved the centre of the Crown of the Crown, that he should offer a part in to show that Mr. O'Comone was the proprietor of the Northern Star, state with the trial was adjourned at 70 cices.

The Northern Star, containing Mr. O'Comon's article on "The Meeting of Delegates," was put in and read; it he address of the National Conference to their brother Chartists, which the same paper contained, was also read. the Court that the winess was in the indictment, in the Court that the winess was in the indictment, in the Court that the winess was in the indictment, in the Court that the winess was in the indictment, in the Court that the winess was in the indictment, in the court of the court o

there was no evidence which count justary vorants of guilty.

The further specches for the declines were then adjourned till the following day.

Sight Day—March 7.

After Mr. Baron Rolle had taken his seat on the bench at nine o'clock this morning, Mr. Atherton, counsel for the defendants Penton and Stevenson, asked morning, Mr. Atherton, counsel for the defendants Penton and Stevenson, asked morning, Mr. Atherton, counsel for the defendants Penton and Stevenson, asked morning, Mr. Atherton the haddened of the country of the country in the haddened of the country in the haddened of the country in the same part of thin, cytemody important with reference to some convictions which took place elsewhere, at Chester and Liverpool, and he had very little doubt that they had receive to some convictions which took place elsewhere, at Chester and Liverpool, and he had very little doubt that they had receive to some convictions which took place elsewhere, at Chester and Liverpool, and he had very little doubt that they had the hold of received the property of the second of t

bringing about, by unlawful means, a change in the principles of the contitudinal of this country; but he (Mr. dissert on) defield the August had nothing
whether the country in the country of the cou

speech, that he was "a man of peace," a friend of order, a respecter of the law of the land, and that he repudiated all attempts at violence; and much as he desired to see the Charter the law of the land, he at once arowed he desired to see the Charter the law of the land, he at once arowed he mad not accept it at the expense of even one drop of blood. Among the Thomas Potter, that Mayor, and Alderman [5]. Chappen Almehester, its Thomas Potter, late Mayor, and Alderman [6]. Chappen [5]. Standard, was the to show that the conduct of the Manchester turn-outs, last August, was peaceable. The Attorney-General replied, at some length; in and, at the request of the Jury, Mr. Baron Rolfo deferred his summing up until the next day.

Police Entelligence.

BOW STREET

BOW STREET.

THRATENING THE LIFE OF THE CHANGELOR OF THE EXCITABLE—
On Tuesday, about two o'clock, the Right Honourable Henry Gouthurn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, attended at Bow-street, before Mr. Hall, to demand a warrant for the apprehension of one John Dillon, late a capitaln in the Navy, from whom he stated that he believed he rain in danger of his life, and the Navy from whom he stated that he believed he rain in danger of his life, and the Navy from whom he stated that he believed he rain in danger of his life, and the Navy from whom he stated that he believed he rain in danger of his life, and the Navy from the Navy from the Navy from whom he stated that he head of behaviors, which purported to complain of injustice done him through the medium of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. About the 28th of February, life, is received a content of the Navy from the Navy fr

which was directed to issue at once, but the accused party had not been apprehended when the court closed. SQUARE.

QUEEN-SQUARE.

SELLING HARD-SKINS.—Michael Skietelya, a lad cighteen years of age, was on Tuesday charged with being found in the house of Lord Francis Exertion, No. 18, Belgrave-square, with intent to commit a clebuy. Thomas Wilmer, one of his Lordship's servants, stated he was coming out to feel to the control of the cont

MARYLEBONE.

MANULEBONE.

HAMPBRING a THIEF,—On Websesing, Jen Il'obb, a man dessed as a porter, was placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with having stolen a humper containing a quantity of champages and brandy, the property of Messrs. Cars-well and Co. Regent-street. The evidence went to show, that on Saturday afternoon last, John Cole, carman to the prosecutors, went out with a cart, on which were a number of hampers, &c., amongst which was one for conveyance residing in Chandos-street. He delivered the latter, and on coming out the found that the hamper first siluded to had, during his short absence, been carried off, and on looking round, saw prisoner going towards Laughamplace with the property upon his shoulter. He (the carman) pursued him, when of the E division, No. 156. The hampens had by the was captured by an officer of the E division, No. 156. The hampens of the control of the property and a few other trilling articles were found in his possession. He had nothing to say, and he was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

possession. He had nothing to say, and he was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

AN APTEMATIVE.—On Tueslay, James Brown and William Adms, the former of whom has been more than once convited, were placed at the lar former of whom has been more than once convicted, were placed at the lar former of whom has been more than once more placed at the large power of the propose of swearing him thereon in the usual way, but he signified his objects, the same placed on the purpose of swearing him thereon in the usual way, but he signified his objective. The propose of the purpose of swearing him thereon in the usual way, but he signified his objective. The propose of the purpose of swearing him thereon in the usual way, but he signified his objective. The propose of the purpose of swearing him thereon in the usual way, but he signified his objective. The propose of the previous of the propose of the

mitted for six weeks to the House of Correction.

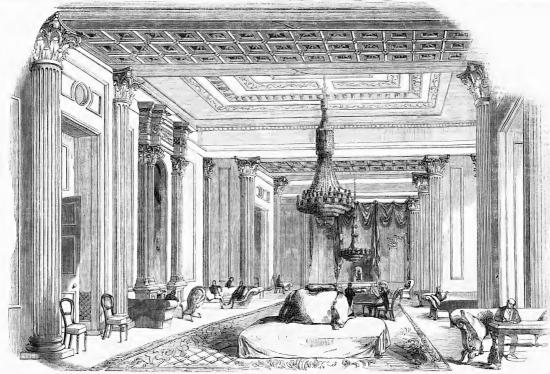
MORSHIP-STREET.

A CANTERBURY TALE.—On Weenesday, Edward Hole, an exceedingly thick-lipped and sullen-looking young man, was finally examined before Mr. Houghton, the sitting magistrate, upon a charge of robbing his employer, Mr. Moule, to above, at Little Bourn, near Conterbury. The prisoner had been the money; and it was then discovered that he had a so appropriated to his own use various sums of money which he had received from different customers. His master, who keever that he had a sweetherst, who is servant in a family at the money; and two knew that he had a sweetherst, who is favorant in a family at the money is and the sum of the money is and the part of the money is and the part of the prisoner was believed to have a brace of leaded pistos, which he had brought from the country, and that he would, in all probability, endeavour to use them, as he was of a desperate disposition, and had on a former occasion made an attempt to shoot to have a brace of leaded pistos, which he had brought from the country, and that the would, in all probability, endeavour to use them, as he was of a desperate disposition, and had on a former occasion made an attempt to shoot in Old-street, and was apprehended there show middle, after he had retried to led. He had locked himself in, but was induced to open the door by the witness, who pretended that he had come for an article left in the room by a lodger who had slept there the night before. The witness, on, the prisoner syring to the beside to take a pistol from his jacket pecket, but the prisoner syring to the beside to take a pistol from his jacket pecket, but the contable scized his hand in the pocket with the pistol, before he had time to effect any mischief. The pistol (produced) was loaded with half, and tire other bals, with powder, &c., were found in mother pecket. Mr. Houghton, having had because the prisoner to Canterbury.

charged.
In answer to a question by the learned Judge, it was stated that all the defendants who wished had addessed the Jury, except Mr. F. O'Connor, and it was arranged that he should commence his address to morrow morning. The Court rose at half-past six o'clock.

On Wednesday (the excent had yo of the trial), Mr. Peargus O'Connor entered upon this defence. He animadveried upon the evidence at great length, and proceeded to call witnesses for the defence.

Their evidence tended to establish the point, which formed the gist of his 18,978.



THE REFORM CLUB.

Amid the numerous signs of the great advance that has been made within the few last years by the principles of Reform, may be ranked the fact that the most splendid of all the metropolitan clubs is that which is in its name and character exclusively liberal. The Reform Club, of which an engraving is here given, is justly considered to be one of the most splendid pieces of architecture by which the metropolis is adorned, and throws its Conservative neighbour, the Carlton, as much into the shade as the enlightened views entertained at the one eelipse the dark and narrow pelley supported by the members of the other. It is not many years ago that Reform was scouted with contempt from the comparatively humble dwellings of even the middle classes of society, who being themselves "well to do," were selfishly desirous of leaving things as they were, in spite of the warnings that those who, could see further than the day, and who cared for something beyond themselves, were continually giving expression to—Reform, which for many years had no better champion in Parliament than Sir Francis Burdett, who, session after session, proposed a resolution which he could find no one even to second—Reform, which was treated with ridicule by enemies, and almost despaired of by friends, has experienced triumphs, which if they have afforded as yet but little substantial good, have paved the way for the ultimate accomplishment of all that can be desired. We have seen a Tory

Ministry, supported by the influence of the Crown, scattered to the winds by the breath of a people demanding, almost with one voice, the accession to power of a Government pledged to a reform of a bold and sweeping character. From the moment that the measure of Lord Grey became the law of the land, it was impossible that any set of men could, for any length of time, continue to hold the reins of power, without being prepared to carry on the Government in a tone and spirit decidedly liberal. The days are past for those who are entrusted with the Government to affect a disregard for the will of the people; and the doctrine that the many are to yield implicit obedience to the few, has long been abandoned by all, as insupportable.

It might, perhaps, be considered as a prima facie proof of the liberal cause having taken a retrogade direction, that the Wbira

insupportable.

It might, perhaps, be considered as a prima facie proof of the liberal cause having taken a retrogade direction, that the Whigs are out of office, and that their places are occupied by the men who have usually borne the name of Torics or Conservatives. So far, however, from our seeing any reason for discouragement in the downfall of Lord Melbourne and the accession of Sir Robert Peel, we regard it as an excellent omen for the liberal cause—inasmuch as it shows a determination on the part of the country to banish distinctions of a merely nominal kind, and to test politicians by the acts they perform rather then by the names they give themselves. Those who expected that Tory ascendancy would be re-established

when the Whigs were expelled from office, showed themselves unnecessarily timid if they were the friends of reform, and excessively short-sighted if they were its enemies. It is a moral impossibility that, with even the present limited amount of influence which the will of the people can exercise over the choice of the House of Commons,—it is, we say, impossible, even with the circumscribed power which popular opinion possesses, that any Minister can maintain his ground if he sets himself in opposition to the advancement of liberal principles. Six Robert Peel, with all his boast of having reconstructed the Conservative party, has governed, up to the present moment, not so much by the aid of, but in spite of it. He has feared opposition to his measures from nominal friends rather than from his accustomed political foes; for he has felt that there is a power in the country to which he has been obliged to yield obedience, even at the occasional risk of diminishing materially his majorities in Parliament.

Reform, instead of being thrown back by the overthrow of the Whig Government, has, if at all arrested, been only pausing before it takes a bolder spring in advance than any that it has yet accomplished; and we look confidently forward to reaping some of the fruit of which the Reform Bill was but the germ—the crop of which must be eventually gathered.

ODDITIES OF THE WORLD,-No. I.



Ay, travel where we will-over hill or across dale, by mountain or plain, city or forest-overrun the earth from the North Pole

to the Cape, and we shall stumble on excrescences and eccentricities, which can only fall under the above heading. Here we shall meet with a knobby protrusion from that strange body called the Social Compact, and here we shall find as odd a procalled the Social Compact, and here we shall find as odd a pro-trusion from the plain surface of that even-going old lady, Dame Nature, in the shape of some eccentric mountain or illegal lake, who do not choose to be regulated by the proprieties of aspect or the laws of being, which control the form and fashion of their better governed brethren. And what would earth be without them? A dull, plain, seedy place—unentertaining from its mo-notony, and unintelligible from its want of strong marking. If you would read Society, you can only read it as your satirists do by the study of its points. If you would identify Nature, it must be by catching some bizarre shape, or unusual form, by which to

by the study of its points. If you would identify Nature, it must be by eatching some bizarre shape, or unusual form, by which to appropriate your potraiture. Oddity is the real individuality. He who has it not is an unit in the account of the mass. He reckons one in the statistics of population, earries a Christian name, if his father and mother gave him a fair chance of doing so, eats, marries, drinks, sleeps, and is never talked of by any body who is not upon his visiting list, or who counts not among his consins. Ludwig You Smokanuph was the oddest of an odd class. Ludwig was as German student, carrying the vices of his brethren to excess, but paying an equal respect to their virtues. In relation to common sense, he might be defined as one-half baboon—one-quarter poet—one-eighth of the protes chevaller, and the rest bitter beer, 't obacco,' and 'cenrel.' Making fair allowances for exaggeration, the same description will embrace nine-tenths of the hoty he belongs to; and as the remaining tenth has the common family features of the masses, there is no necessity for giving it any. Ludwig was a genius; he spoke four languages beside his own, and spoke none of them so that they could be understood by the exercise of any faculty which did not approximate to inspiration. He talked a great deal about foreign literature; and after a social discussion of Rhein-wein with his intimate friends, would recite Handel's famous sollioupy after a German and peculiar fashion of his own, which greatly heightened its sublimity. Byron's Cainwas a favourite volume of the excellent Ludwig's; and when he quoted from Don Juan, he always placed the extracted thoughts in the mouth of Lucifer—a new arrangement, by which the poet was decidedly benefitted. Goithe was however, thegreated throughts in the mouth of Lucifer—a new arrangement, by which the poet was decidedly benefitted. Goithe was however, thegreated throughts in the mouth of Lucifer—a new arrangement, by which the poet was decidedly benefitted. Goithe was however, thegreatel

Another of Ludwig's peculiarities was his love of the "duello."

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He fed upon it. It was his mental meat and drink. He had fought four score and five in the first year of his residence, and fought four score and five in the first year of his residence, and fought four score and five in the first year of his residence, and that precious ichor (except under the hands of a surgeon, when retaining for the apoplectic tendencies of intoxication), but as duels a skin-scratch for seven or cipit years, this must be attributed to the custom of the country, rather than to any peculiar passion of the device of the

Miterature.

Day Dreams. By CHARLES KNOX. Ollivier.

Day Dreams. By CHARLES KNOX. Ollivier.

HERE is much that is poetical and much that is true scattered through this volume. The poet is not, perhaps, a great one; but he is a poet, and offers another proof to the world that poetry is not yet quite dead amongst us. It is true that there are few startling thoughts and few that there are few startling thoughts and few but they possess a sustained and even flow of delicate ideas and graceful language, which is in itself no meanly poetic quality. The following verses may give an idea of our author's style, which will leave far from an unfavourable impression on the reader:

The proof of the

n on the reader:—

But hearts may break, and who shall heed;
And tears may sear, and sear in vain;
Soon champs and foams each gallant steed,
At fair St. Clement's antique fane.
A snow-white courser bears the bride,
Twas Cuno's gift in happier days;
Her silver veil can scarcely hide
Her anguish from the vulgar guze.

The loveliest form of sculptured sadness
Is scarce so pale, so still, so mute;
But see the steed, what sudden madness
Has seized upon the noble brute!
With headlong plunge, with furious bound,
He rears his form creet in air;
Already Curt rolls on the ground,
With wounds that scarce his life will spare.

Through man and horse, and priest and knight, He scatters wide the startled ranks; And bursts his way in maddened flight Along the river's sedgy banks. And see where turns his headlong race, Is leads to Cuno's well-known home; With wondering cry, in hopeless chuce, Behind the hot pursuers come.

Still sits the maiden saddle fast, All whirls as in a hideous dream; Now floundering wild, the steed has passed The rocky Morgen's dangerous stream.



With struggle fierce o'er falling stone, And earth uptorn, and crashing tree The mountain's castled crest is won, One moment and the maid is free.

One moment and the matth's ree.
With ready haste the drawbridge falls,
The rugged gates are opened wide;
Who deemed that morn within those walls,
That noon should close them on a bride?
Right through the arch the charger springs,
Oh, joy unhoped, no tongue can tell,
The grain portcullis rathing rings,
The grain portcullis rathing rings,
The gallant Cano's wedding bell.

next extract we shall take the following stanza, containing, as it does, a power of word-painting, which few modern poets

Now the gay insect tribes, in glittering brightness,
Exult in life—that life a summer's day;
The graceful swallow, on its wing of lightness,
From the lake's breast skims his unconscious]prey;
Creation revels—nature is at play;
A mother called her child in that faint bleat;
How fresh the summer morning's glorious ray!



With this extract we shall close our notice of a work distinguished as much by the beauty of its illustrations and by the splendour of its type, as it is by the elegance and ease of the author's intellectual exertions.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of the members of the above society was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the offices in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square. Among those present were the Earls of Arundel and Survey, Sir H. Ellis, Sir R. P. Joddrill, the Rex. Dr. Croly, Mr. Crofton Croker, Nc. Henry Hallum, Esq., took the chair. Mr. Blewitt, the scereary, read the report of the council. It stated that the presidency of his Royal Highest and that during the proved highly advantageous to the institution. The residency of the sum of the sum of £1,255 had been given a relief to disressed literary year the sum of £1,255 had been given to tall, since the establishment of the control of the sum of £1,255 had been given a relief to disressed literary of the sum of £1,255 had been given to tall, since the establishment of the control of the sum of £1,255 had been given to tall, since the establishment of the sum of £1,255 had been given to the Russian Ambassdor, announcing that the Emperor of Russia appreciated the objects of the institution, and presented it with 1,000 silver rubbes (about £155). The Marquis of Landsowne, the Earls of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, &c., were re-elected vice-presidents; after which, thanks were given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.



The singular plant, of which we give a sketch above, is known to botanists under the name of the Dismose Museipula, or Venus Fly Trapp, and a series of the Savannous of North and South Carolina. It possesses great interest in the eyes of the naturalist—first, owing to the unusual nutriment upon which it thrives; and, **secondly**, on account of the power it possesses of entrapping list prey. Its leaf is composed of a broad winged stalk, expanding into a thick lamina, divided by a joint into two semi-circular portions, each of which is edged with a row of bristles, giving it, in some degree, the appearance of a rat-trap. On the inner surface of each leaf is a row of very fine hairs; these are exquisitely sensitive—and as soon as an insect alights on the leaf, and touches these hairs, the two sides collapse, and the prey is enclosed. The fly is not killed immediately. Mr. Curtis states, "I have often liberated flies, and spiders, which sped away, as fast as fear or joy could hasten them." It frequently happens that upon the same plant may be found one leaf, within whose graps is a living insect, while in another is a dead one.

Nothing in Nature is superfluous—nothing without design. Well might the sacred poet of antiquity exclaim, "How wonderful are thy we had, but this strange purished mast thou made them 1." Thus we have a superfluous—nothing without design. Well might the sacred poet may be proved by the fact that if pieces of meat be substituted for fires, Sec., the plant grows much more laxuriantly than otherwise it would do, without this artificial stimulus. Many other plants have this power of entrapping living insects; among the number we may mention the pretty little English Sunden, and the Nepenthes, or Pitcher-plant, of which a sketch will be given in a future number.



PLESSY.

One of the most delicious actresses that ever trod the stage is Plessy; and she has been welcomed among us once more as only the favourites of the public can be welcomed. Her age is that over

which time exerts small power. At twenty-four, a year passes lightly; it steals neither bloom nor beauty from the cheek, nor fire from the eye, nor grace from the figure. Alas! as age comes closer on us, a year counts up against us, and but too widely changes that which it should scarce have touched. But at present age and years have nothing to do with Plessy, and who that has seen her delicious Extelde could wish they should have? From its first to its last line it breathes with beauty. Beauty trembles in every slumbering movement or flashing passion of the favn-like eye—plays upon the lip—influences the high-bred and aristocratic bearing, and moulds the delicious utterance from which the words fall like drops of dew upon the ear. The silent and tender passion of the soul never found an exponent more delicate than in that touching and mute fear with which she pauses before her father, ere called to his arms by the sweet word for whose sound her heart panted. To compare her with her ir vals on the French stage would be worse than useless. She possesses little or nothing in common with them. Alone, as the successor of Madame Mars—at a distance, possibly, but nevertheless, the only legitimate successor to the sceptre of comedy and vaudeville welded by that matchless actress—she must not be compared with such an actress as Rachel. Albert is the actress of oddity and character, while Plessy is the representative of conventional sentiment, and the impersonatrix of conventional feeling. Each are equally true in themselves; but the one is hearter, and the other more delicate. For ourselves, we can answer that we would willingly dispense with the pepper and garlic which characterise the coarser plat in favour of the less palpable and more refined flavour of the other. We conclude with a simile fit for a cook rather than a critic. Spare us your disgust, good reader—forget the simile, and join in wishing Plessy is a successful an engagement as she met with a warm reception upon Friday last.



Fashions.

Paris, March 7th, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—The splendid fetes which have lately taken place in this city have given such an impetute to the imagination and talent of our aristics, that it becomes a matter of some difficulty to do justice to the good taste which is usually so conspicuous in their production of our later, which is invalid so conspicuous in their production of our later re-unions. Perhaps never in the annals of fashion has any thing more beautiful been seen, than the tout enamble afforded by our ladie's costume, a tour late Civil List Ball, and at the splendid party of M. Guizot. In the midst of so much novelty and beauty, it becomes almost an invident cost and the splendid party of M. Guizot. In the midst of so much novelty and beauty, it becomes almost an invident take. I shall, therefore, content unyself will the hoosing, at random, from among the splendid crowd and shall attempt to give a faint description of a few of the dresses, which struck me more particularly.

In the first place was reality marvellous. It consisted of a robe of rose-coloured gauze, upon which descended, as low as the knee, a tunic with its corner twisted and trimmed around its whole circumference with English point lace. For conflure, a scarf was worm of white tule, cambridge in sivere firings, which was left upon at the boctomb, see in diamonds; the silver frings interningled with the diamonds produced a most admirable effect.

In a different style, but equally effective, was the dress of another very beautiful woman; and which consisted of a robe at 1900 was slightly raised in lamined with a great of the silver fring of a silver fring of the silver fring of a silver fring of an admiral flowers (canalias.)

Perhaps, however, nothing was nore of featured the looker.

Perhaps, however, nothing was

THE MILLINERS OF THE METROPOLIS.

THE MILLINERS OF THE METROPOLIS.

The Report of the Children's Employment Commission has revealed to the public eye a mass of human suffering and misery, of the most revolting description. It is not our intention this week to pass beyond the walls of the metropolis; nor is it necessary, for within that space are exercised cruelties and privations, disgraceful to the English character. There are, it seems, in London fifteen thousand milliners and dress-makers, who are employed in providing, at the expense of their life's blood, the gay frivolities of fashionable dress. They commence work usually at from fourteen to sixteen; that is to say, at an expense of their life's blood, the gay frivolities of fashionable dress. They commence work usually at from fourteen to sixteen; that is to say, at an expense of the second of

3s now in business for herself), states, that,
"The hours of work in the spring season are unlimited. The common hours
are from six A.M. till twelve at night; sometimes from four A.M. till twelve.
Has herself often worked from six A.M. till twelve at night for two or three
months together. It is not at all uncommon, especially in the dress-making,
to work all night; justs 'in the drive of the sesson' 'the work is occasionally
continued all night; three times a-week. Has worked herself twice in the
week all night;

Cases, such as follows, are not uncommon. Miss H. Baker says

that—
"On the occasion of the general mourning for His Majesty William IV, she worked without going to bed from four o'clock on Thursday morning till half-past ten on Sunday morning; during this time witness did not skep at all: of past ten or Sunday morning; during this time witness did not skep at all: of Friday night, Saturday, and Saturday night, only sitting down for half an hour for rest. Two other young persons dozed occasionsity in a chair. Witness, who was then 19, was made very ill by this great exertion, and when on Sunday she went to bed, she could not sleep."

went to bed, she could not sleep."

developed in the evidence of the poor girls themselves are
ble. In the establishment of one of our first-rate milliners

The state of the property of the evidence of the poor girls themselves are most herable. In the establishment of one of our first-rate milliners the evidence states that—

"On special occasions, such as drawing-rooms, general mournings, and very frequently wedding orders, it is not uncommon to work all night: has herself worked lowenty hours out of the trenty-four for three monits together; at this time she was suffering from illness, and the medical attendant remonstrate that one day longer, which the employer objected by, required her to X. X., in the same house "mental".

strated against universe when the employer objected to, required her to get up, and dismissed the surgeous the employer objected to, required her to get up, and dismissed the surgeous the employer objected to, required her to get up, and dismissed the surgeous the surgeous to the consequence of an analysis of the consequence of giving this cividence, which Mr. Grainger was, owing to the interruptions of the mistress, obliged to obtain elsewhere,—
"M. D. was grossly abused before three or four persons; accused of improper motives in meeting the Sub-Commissioner to give evidence, and at a moment's notice turned and the consequence of the mistress, obliged to obtain elsewhere,—
"These circumstances have caused witness deep mental suffering and anguish, and have also most seriously interfered with her future prospects in life. She is at this time out of a situation. M. D. is greatly to corroborate the truth of the whole of these statements on oath.
"Another winness, aged 25, says she
"Has been in the millimery business eight years in London. In the lang "Has been in the millimery business eight years in London. In the hung "She was so unwell she could not begin before? I but the principal risthed it. Lattely has not gone to bat before 2 or 3 in the morning: for a good while has been in a bat state of health."

"A mode of the more completely calculated to destroy human health could be a support of the mines of the more completely calculated to destroy human health could be a support of the support of the conduction of the support of the conduction of the support of the conduction of the work of the way to make a state of health."

"A mode of the more completely calculated to destroy human health could be a support of the support of the conduction of the support of the conduction of the conduction of the support of the conduction of the con

"A mode of life more completely calculated to destroy human health could carcely be contrived, and this at a period of life when exercise in the open air, and a due proportion of rest, are essential to the development of the system." Dr. Devonald states that he—

Or. Devonant states that ne—
"Is convinced that in no trade or manufactory whatever is the labour compared to that of the young dress-makers; no men work so long. It be impossible for any animal to work so continuously with so little rest."

compared to that of the young dress-makers; no men work so long. It would be impossible for any animal to work so continuously with no little rest."

Should, however, these poor creatures survive for a few years this freadful toil, total blindness frequently follows. It is calculated that on every occasion of Court mourning, at least thirty poor girls lose their eyesight for ever. Mellancholy late! Mr. Tyrrell, surgeon to the Opthalmic Hospital, has given most ample and claborate evidence on this point. We quote one case:—

"A fair and delicate girl, about 17 years of age, was brought to witness in consequence of total loss of vision. Hecovery was hopeless. She had been apprentice as a dress-maker. The immediate cause of the disease in the eye that she had been compelled to remain without changing her dress for nine days and nights consecutively: that during this period she had been permitted only occasionally to rest on a nutress placed on the floor for an hour or two at a time; and that her meals were placed at her side, cut up, so that as little time as possible should be spent in their consumption."

We shall recur to this subject in a future number.

Facts and Figures.

The THAMES TUNNEL.

The annual meeting of the proprietors in this undertaking, was held at the London Tavera, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, and on other affairs. The chair was taken by Mr. Benjamin Hawes, jun, Mr. The Charliars. The chair was taken by Mr. Benjamin Hawes, jun, Mr. The Charliars and the other than the promise of the control of the contr

"That this assembly does now fully sanction and confirm all the acts and measures of the directors in thus far carrying into effect the objects for which the Company was established."

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Buckle moved a vote of thanks to Sir I. Brunel, for the zeal, perseverance, and skill displayed in carrying out this great work.

The Chairman begged permission to second the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

carried unanimously.

Sir I. Brunel returned thanks; and after some further conversation a resolution was passed requesting the directors to obtain estimates of the probable expense of the carriage way, thanks were passed to the board of directors and the chairman, and the medicing adjourned.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

resolution was passed requesting the directors to obtain estimates of the probable expense of the carriage way, thanks were passed to the board of directors and the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the above company was held at their offices, in Princes-street, Bristol, on Friday. Mr. T. Kington having taken the directors of the company that the company that the directors of the that the directors of the company, those for 1841 having been £33,763 55. 10d., while those for 1842 were only £30,300 8s. 2d. Although the stagnation of trade, in both England and America, had pressed most severely on them, the falling off was mainly to be attributed to reports arising out of the peculiar condition of the company, and the industrious circulation of the same by competing interests, both here and on the other sade of the Altantic. The expenditure in the year 1841 had been £30,649 10s. 2d., while in 1842 it had been reduced to £28,615 7s. 1d., which included the cost of recoppering and thoroughly repairing their ship, the Great Western. They had reason to hope they should have succeeded in an object to be deared, by the middle of January, and this circumstance it was, together with applications for charter, which induced them to keep her at her moorings in the river. At the request of many friends, the directors had used were reductated by any of Madeira, by the temperate latitudes. While attempting to effect a sale of the ship, they could not give a positive answer to applicants for pusage, which operated against the number of passengers. The gross freight, however (£3,725), was more by £466-for the season. The insurance on bullion sten out by the Great Western was effected at from 16s. to 20s., while that by other conveyances at the same period was done at 30s, to 40s.—a proof confidence in the ship. The experience of the last season had proved that the interests of the company were served by sailing the ship to and fron Liverpool. The directors recommend the

EAST INDIA HOUSE

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

On Wednesday a special general court of the Proprietors of Stock in this corporation was held at the India House, "for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors documents relative to the successful military operations in Alighanistan, and resolution of thanks, adopted in consequence, by the Court of Directors,"

The Charaman sequainted the Court that certain papers relative to superannuations, compensations, &c., presented to Parliament since the last general Court, were now laid on the Proprietor's table. After which he proposed the following vote of thanks which was read by the clerk.

erk. The resolution of thanks was then read by the clerk, and is as fol-

when he proposed the following you do it thanks when hwis Yean by the clerk, and is as follow. The resolution of thanks was then read by the clerk, and is as followed. The proposed of the pr

to Lord Ellenborough, and a memoranda accompanying it, relating to Indian policy.

The Chairman said that the proposed alterations would give rise to a very long debate, which it was desirable to avoid.

After some remarks relative to the alteration proposed by Mr. Poyxbra, the resolutions were carried, only three hands being held up against them, and the Court adjourned.

Theatricals.



N reviewing the drama our object will be no asthetical one. We hold the term in utter abhorrence. We shall criticise and judge by no imaginary standard, but simply by comparative excellence; and, unless novelty is presented to the public, shall make no attempt to fill up a nearwanced stage or wave are inpre-arranged space, or weave an article out of nothing

THE OPERA.

At last, the cleanser, the painter, and the gilder, have been at work in this temple of the vocal drama. The upholsterer has dethroned the moth, and the most fashionable theatre in London will no longer be in this temple of the vocal drama. The upholsterer has dethroned the moth, and the most fashionable theatre in London will no longer be he dirtiest. We heartily congratulate the habitués of its precincts upon this favourable change, which we can safely affirm is one of the greatest improvements which has taken place within its valls during the last half-score of years. Throughout, in its draperies, fittings, and mouldings, everything is new; and such was the effect of this, when it was lit up on Wednesday evening, that the space would seem to have doubled itself in dimension. The delicate white of the panels harmonises well with the gilded mouldings and the rich crimson damask of the draperies. At present, the most strenuous exertions are being made by Mr. Lumley, to open with unprecedented éclat. Both Fanny Elsler and Adele Dumilatre will appear uponthe first night of the season; and it is anticipated that the latter will acquire as excellent a reputation as the former has already secured in England. She will appear in a new hallet divertissement introduced between the acts of Adelia, to be entitled *Paurora, the subject of which—a classical one—has been admirably treated by Perrot. But when we took up our pen, we, did it not so much with the intention of recording arrangement as that of announcing that we ourselves had seen the purged and cleanly state of that Augean stable, in which Laporte reigned over the opera and the ballet. Under Mr. Lumley's management, the ancient dust has been expelled from its resting place, not by turning the Eurotas, but a Pactolus, through it, for little less than princely expenditure could so thoroughly have renewed so faded and dirty a salle de *Lopéra as that which has long been homored by the attendance of metropalin wealth wobbits. have renewed so faded and dirty a salle de l'opéra as that which has long been honoured by the attendance of metropolitan wealth, nobility, and fashion. Conti and Persiani have arrived, and the theatre will open onight.

DRURY LANE. DRUNY LANE.

The performances during the week have been "Much Ado about Nothing," "Virginius," and "The Lady of Lyons," Mr. Macready's Virginius still continues to be one of his greatest characters; and the drama was as finely acted, in every respect, as we have ever seen it.

drama was as harly acted, in every respect, as we have ever seen it.

"Love" was on Monday evening produced at this theatre, for the purpose of giving a Mr. Paunier an opportunity of making his debit, in the character of Huon, and introducing a Mrs. Ryder to a metropolitan audience, in the character of the Countess. The gentleman made a most decided failure, exciting nothing but mirth; and the lady was coldly tolerable. Mrs. Alfred Shaw continues to attract excellent audiences.

woierable. Mrs. Alfred Shaw continues to attract excellent audiences.

ST. JAMES'S.

Mademoiselle Plessy has made her appearance this week in "Le Portrait vivant," and "Le Reve du Man," and has acted with her accustomed grace in both. Her exquisitely lady-like style has received its full meet of appreciation in either piece, for nothing could surpass the enthusism which has a burnally supported in the first piece by that received received a burnally supported in the first piece by that received received a burnally supported in the first piece by that received received a burnally supported in the first piece by that received methods of the supported in the supported in the first piece by that received in the supported in the supported in the first piece by that excellent actions and among the male inefficiencies of this theatre; and in the latter, by that sweet little actress Mademoistelle Posper, who is to little seen upon this stage. We ought also to make honourable mention of Mademoistelle Arenal, who looks uncommonly well in her misculine attire, and acts with much dash and power. In every respect, this is one of the most pleasant and agreeable of the metropolitan theatres.

Sporting Intelligence.

TATTERSALL'S.—TRUBBAY.

Business was very flat and uninteresting; about half-a-dozen bets on the Chester Cup, and twice as many on the Dorby, having made up the complement. On the first event, no change whatever occurred; and, in the second, we have only to mention an improvement in Murat and Cornopean, and a decline in the Languish colt and Cataract; to say more would be a waste of time, paper, and space.

, paper, and space.

CHESCER CUP.

7 to 1 agst Mr. Goodman's Reaction.
9 to 1 — Mr. Lovesy's The Coreair.
13 to 1 — Mr. Planmer's Alice Hawthorn (taken).
13 to 1 — Lord Chesterfiel's Marshal Soult.
10 to 1 — Mr. Isaac Day's Marinu (taken).

OAKS.
5 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Maria Day (taken).

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

Last night the usual weekly meeting of the League took place at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street. The large half of the tavern was completely filled, and handreds went away unable to obtain admission. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested in the proceedings. George Wilson, Eaq., charman meeting would be proceedings. George Wilson, Eaq., charman entitle would be resided. It was announced that the next was completely would be resided, and the second of the test was the most handsome manner, to the application of the League; and until Easter that the most handsome manner, to the photon of the League; and until Easter of Commons, the weekly meetings of the League would be held in the great theatre which he had mentioned. Since their last meeting, the council of the League had issued upwards of four or five tons in weight of tracts. They were put in circulation in all parts of the country. A single week's distribution of the League's tracts was greater than the quantity of publications issued by the abettors of monopoly in twelve months. Mr. Rosson, of Liverpool, delivered an eloquent and argumentative speech, and was followed by Mr. Miller Gibson, Mr., and Dr. Lowring. At the conclusion of Dr. Bowring's speech, there were load easter than the conclusion of the held in the first of the state of the conclusion of the meeting a short time ago. The next weather that Mr. Cobden. Mr. Wilson rose and said, he fell great regret in east of the conclusion of the meeting. And the conclusion of the meeting a short time ago. The next weather that Mr. Cobden had left the meeting a short time ago. The next weather that Mr. Cobden had left the meeting a short time ago. The next weather that Mr. Cobden had left the meeting a short time ago of the meeting. Any transpense of the council of the meeting of the inhabition of the considering the propriety of again petitioning parliament for the round abrogation of the corn and provision laws; Mr. Dickson in the chair. Meessr. Froat. Cadogan, and several ot

The London Gagette.

BANKRUPTS.—R. CHAMBERLAIN, Ipswich, shipowner—H. Yeatman, Bear-lane, Blackfriar-road, victualler.—D. Baeeler, High-street, Southwark, cheseemonger.—G. Bareer, Ratchiffs-upor-Trent, Nottinghamshire, blacksmith.—J. Knaptox and W. M'Kat, Manningham, Yerkshire, stuff manufacturers.—S. Rites, Sheffled, fronfounder.—P. J. Papilion, Leeks, winemerchant.
—J. D. Binne, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, innkeeper.—H. Lossbalks, winemerchant.
—J. D. Binne, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, innkeeper.—H. Lossbalks, wonder, Vorbshire, cloth manufacturer.—E. Mandsop, Elland, Yorkshire, woolden cloth manufacturer.—H. A. Jamsoo, North Shields, linen draper.—T. Sort-Lay, Newcastla-upon-Tyne, ship-broker.—W. Jones, Higher Babeleigh, Farm Devonshire, limeburner.—T ALSTON, Baldeston, Lancashire, spade manufacturer.—W. Whitpeley, Liverpool, merchant.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

ALSTON, Balderston, Lancashire, spade manufacturer.—W. WHITELEY, Idverpool, merchant.

FINDAY, MARGIN 10.

T. DAYLES, Grosvenor-street, draper—II. CLAIK, George-street, Mansion-house, lock-manufacturer—G. BETLER, Withon, Essex, builder—W. J. CHITT-WYND, Elizabeth-place, Westminster-road, picture-lealer—J. WILSHIN, Reading, Berkshire, draper—H. HUGHLS and W. HUNTER, St. Leonard'son-the-Sea, builders—J. PETERS, Merstham, Surrey, coal-merchant—J. SAUN-DERSON, Cambridge, horse-delealer—E. DE GALEE, Nowiek, stonemason—N. W. CORT, Yarmouth, Norfolk, merchant—F. SZARKA and G. SZARKA, New brokeshire, draper—T. DICASON, Thirsk, Vorbshire, limitarque—G. Roboson, jun, Obaldwick, Yorkshire, cattle-dealer—E. BUTLER, Basford, Nottingham-shire, iron-merchant—G. HOLOYD and J. WALLER, Sheffield, stone-masons—T. Goodwick and W. H. GRIPPIN, Heanor, Derbyshire, lime-burners.

Our City Article.

LITEST NEWS.

Several speculative bargains having been made, among which was one for £100,000. New \$4 per cents, 100,000. New \$4

England 1024, 1032. Sir C. Bagot's health was worse, and serious fears were then cutertained for his recover.

The English Funds this week have presented the extraordinary fact of a rise of \$2\$ per cent. In the price of Comoslo, without any particularly exciting cause. The operations have been very extensive, and the purchases made by influential brokers alone amount to upwards of a million of stock. It is very unsatisfactory to be colleged to trace this advance to the abundance of unemarked the properties of the part of monitor than the consequent dissincimation on the part of monitor men to embark in commercial speculations. The supposition of some financial measure on the part of Government in regard to the \$3\$ per cent. sock gains ground, and it is generally thought that £100 stock, learing 29 per cent, will be offered for every £223,000,000 can be dealt with, should there be many dissentients. The method adopted by Lord Althorp in treating the 4 per cents, would, it is considered by many conversant with the subject, be preferable to the above. The holders of the stock were then offered a smaller capital bearing a longer interacts is, it is now evident, to be 3 per cent, it, therefore, instead of increasing the stock to £278,000,000 with 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, it were to be reduced to £278,000,000 with 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, it were to be reduced to £278,000,000 with 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, it were to be reduced to £278,000,000 with 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, it were to be reduced to £278,000,000 with 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, it were to be reduced to £278,000,000 with 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, it were to be reduced to £278,000,000 with 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, it were to be reduced to £278,000,000 with 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, it were to be reduced to £278,000,000 with 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, it were to be reduced to £278,000,000 with 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, it were to be reduced to £278,000,000 with 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, it were to be reduced to £278,000,000 with 2\(\frac{1}{2}

Money remains of little value, and is difficult of employment, ai 1½ per cent. per annum. Within the last few days more activity has been observed in the Colonial Markeis. Several large parcels of goods have been taken by dealers, but Markeis, Several large parcels of goods have been taken by dealers, but The foreign arrivals have been numerous, the most important being seven days later intelligence from America, and the West India Mail. The cheering accounts of the prospects of the crops in these islands have been completely est saide by the information of the disastrous earthquake, which it is feared has brought disastrous very singuine of a good spring trade, which, although of great importance to us, is thought to be doubtful so long as the repudiation system be suffered to exist.

PRICE OF CORN.

General Weekly Average, received in the week ended March 4:—Wheat, 48s, 3.090d.; Barley, 27s, 4.840d.; Oats, 17s, 3.380d.; Rye, 20s, 0.025d.; Beans, 26s, 7.082d.; Peas, 28s, 6.403d.
Aggregate Average of Six Weeks which governs Duty:—Wheat, 48s, 3d.; Barley, 27s, 4d.; Oats, 17s.; Rye, 28s, 11d.; Beans, 27s, 2d.; Peas, 19s, 9d.

The beautiful Engraving in our eighth page, is taken from "Bilder und Randzielanngen", leichten of German Poons, with illustrations, de-signed and defect by Science published by Hering and Remington, Regent-street.

Regent-street.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Francecan di Fenna, by Lord Beaumont. The Last of the Barons, by Sist En
L Bullever, bart, and the Branch of the Barons, by Sist En
Mackenvit. Day Dreams, by Charles Knox. The Ham Long the Control
by Miss Lambert. Geology for Beginners, by Richardson. Dr. Hoskins on
Vesical Calculus, Guide to Fancy Needlework, Mitchell.

LEA and PERRIN'S "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE." Prepared from the Recipe of a Nobleman in the CountyThe above celebrated Sauce has, from the time of its introduction, been
exquisite flavour, establish to for a character under piguancy, combined with
and others of acknowledged pods, pronounce it to be "the only good sauce."
and for enriching gravies, or as a rest for fish, curries, stecks, game, cold
meat, Sc., opensumy univalled. As a rapidly-increasing inquiry is now made
roccers, and others may be supplied by their beg to taste that druggists,
covernal of the property of the state of th

at Worcester.

Sold retail, in half-pint bottles, at 1s. 6d.; pints, 2s. 6d.; and quarts, 5s each, with the Proprietor's Stamp over the cork of every bottle.

Sold retail, in nati-pain sorties, at 1s. 6d.; pints, 2s. 6d.; and quarts, 5s. each, with the Proprietor's Sanap over the covict of every bottle.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

N Saturday will be Published a REPORT of a MEET-TING OF INTENDED EMIGRANTS, embracing a Plan for Founding Colonies of United Interests in the North-Western Territories of the United Interests of Interests, with the surplus obtained in each year; the stricks of agreement between the parties for whom the plan wagether with a glumpse colon of their interests of the Interest of Interests of Interests of Interests, with the surplus obtained in each year; the stricks of agreement to their interests of Interests, which is supposed to the Interest of Interests, with the surplus obtained in each year; the stricks of agreement of their interests, which is the provisions of which first plan being calculated for the formation of sectional training schools, but at the same time independent of each other, provided the Interest of Provinces. In the Interest of Interests, Interesting and affecting Romance ever constructed, Illustrated by Fries May to the Million.

THE BOOK PRESENCE AND MEMBERS of the Million.

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THE BOOK for the BALL BOOM. Containing all the Quadriles, Waltzes, Gallopades, &c., as danced at the principal Metropolitan Assembly Rooms; together with instructions to enable any person to Dance without the aid of a master.

G. VICKERS, Holywell-street, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY TIMES. onths. N.B.—All orders sent to the above address, punctually atte

THE COLD-WATER SYSTEM: an Essay, exhibiting the roll ments and ofference of the season of the cold ments and the ments and men

ENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.—EDWIN WOOD. ENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.—EDWIN WOOD, 00, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, begs to inform his friends and the puble, that he has opened the above extensive Premises, with the largest the difficulty so much of CIGARS in London, and that, in order to obviate the difficulty so much made arrival being able to dutian distract the difficulty so much made arrival being able to dutian distract the difficulty so much made arrival the difficulty so much made arrival that the state of the difficulty of the difficu

Genuine Havanas. 18 5.

Bo. Superior. 22

Do. Do. the finest imported. 26

Genuine Oil Princips. 36

Regaliss. 19 0 21

Table Oil Chinsurah, or Bengal doi. 12

Regaliss. 18 0 21

The "Par-Famed "Oild Cubas 12

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FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT for CLEANING, DYEING, and MENDING BLONDS, LACES, &c. &c.
Mr. RABY, of Paris, whose discovery for Cleaning Blonds, Malines, Brussels, English Point, &c., has acquired him such renown, is happy to announce to the Ladiet, citat, by the fully experiments he is making, he is enabled to carry the control of the contro

MERINO, Unalle, and state of the defining United the fine of the fine of the first of the first

CASTOR OIL.—H. TAYLOR, Chemist, 10, Pall-Mall, London, has prepared CASTOR OIL in a concentrated form, enclosed in Capsules of Gelatine; by which the disagreeable taste of this medicine is neitingly avoided. They will be found the most pleasant method of taking that sate aperient medicine. The does is from one to four capsules—the average as a period of the control of the contro



Steel Pen Manufactures in Ordinary to Her Mojesty.

THE very great superiority of the manufacture in Ordinary to Her Mojesty.

THE very great superiority of the mare attested by the constantly increasing the mare attested by the constantly increasing England, and her Majesty's Public Offices, where It is known that the best articles only are admitted.

The number of Pens manufactures.

The number of Peut manuferment what the poet arricles only are admired to the works of Joseph Gillot,
From Oct. 1887 to 1887, was \$6,809, \$6 Peus.
From Det. 1810 to 1830, \$4,650,702
From Det. 1810 to 1830, \$4,650,702
From Det. 1810 to 1830, \$7,0612,000
From Det. 1810 to 1820, \$7,0612,000
From Det. 1820, \$7,0612,000
From Det.

Of Gillotte Sold Retail by all respectable dealers in Pens; and wholesale at the wa house, 95, New Street, Hirmingham; also at 37, Gracechurch Street, Lond under the management of Mr. Fox, from the Manufactory—or from any the Wholesale Stationers and Merchants in London, &c.

under the management of Mr. Fox, from the Manufactory—or from any of the Wholesale Stationers and Merchants in London, &c.

PHEUMATISM.—Lieutemant-Colonel Stisted, of the matism that he has worn Coles's Medicated Bands four months, that Lory bands are made to the same of the sa

Mr. Forbes Winslow's New Work, on the "Disorders of the Mind," &c.

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